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[SIXPENCE.]

LABOUR AND RELAXATION.

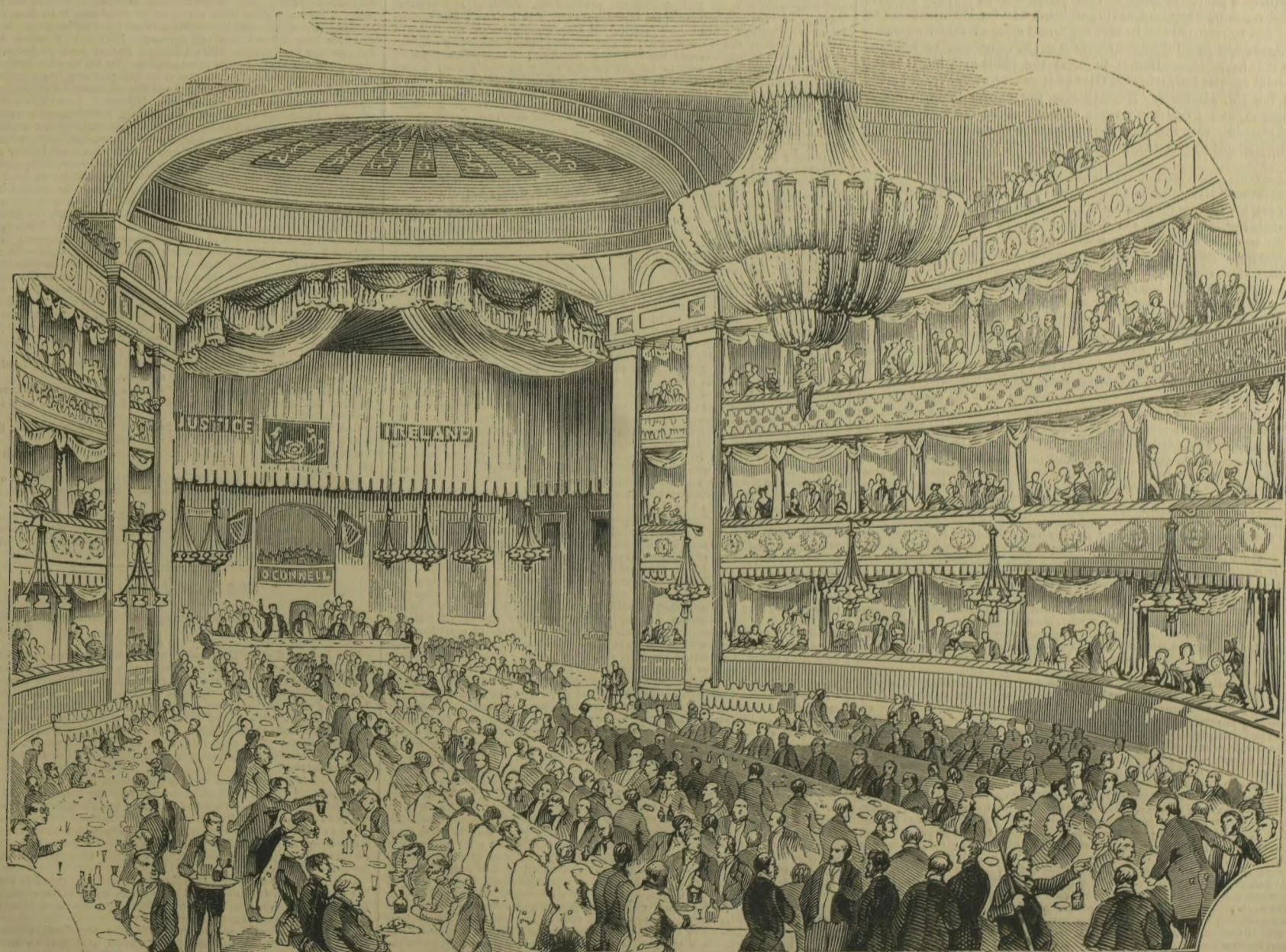
OME of our readers may know, and many more probably do not know, that to-morrow is marked in the calendar as the festival of St. Patrick. It is to-day celebrated by a dinner at the Freemason's Tavern, in which conviviality and social feeling will subserve the cause of charity and benevolence. The recurrence of these days, which may be called the white days of the year, the bright spots in the dull monotony of existence, always seems to suggest two reflections; one is a regret that they are so few, and the other a still deeper regret that their celebration is confined to so limited a circle. Take the present instance as a case in point. The charitable object of the day receives the patronage of the Queen Dowager, a noble lord takes the chair, dukes and lords are among the vice-presidents, the stewards are honourables and M.P.'s, and gentlemen will no doubt be the guests at the festive-board. Certain it is that the day, though a festival, will not be a holiday in the usual sense of the word, that its celebration will not be general, and that like the many others that pass unmarked

in the course of the year, it will bring no relaxation to those who stand most in need of it—the working classes. Never was a name given that was so well borne out by the condition of the class it describes; "working" indeed beyond their years, beyond their strength, beyond endurance, "working" to a degree that saps the health, breaks the constitution, and, giving little time to recover from physical exhaustion, leaves, too often, none at all for the cultivation of the mind. Intervals of relaxation from labour would give time for both; but intervals there are none, and the consequences are disease and ignorance in the living, and short-lived generations going to a comparatively early grave. But, say the political economists, England manufactures for the world! and by this "we have our wealth."

We are not going to follow in the wake of Lord J. Manners, and ask for holidays, to be by law established. Like many other things, this is one which the law by itself could not effect. A stern compulsion is over us; above the craving for rest and amusement is felt the necessity of living; and to live, or rather to exist, is to millions a ceaseless struggle, terminating only with life itself. The necessity is submitted to, as we see; but not without indications of uneasiness under it; we trace the endeavours to shake off the burden in the efforts making in many directions to obtain a little relaxation from labour—some small portion of the day for other purposes than the drudgery of business, a small portion of the hours to interpose between the ac-

tive labours of the day and the "death of each day's life"—the poet's beautiful description of the hours of sleep. The classes confined to close shops and counting-houses, meet, combine, petition, agitate—we might almost say "conspire"—to obtain some limitation of their hours, and some measure of their toil. Lower in the social scale we find the workers in dusty factories forcing themselves on the attention of the Legislature, which is at this moment divided in opinion as to the policy or possibility of imposing restrictions on the hours of labour, and whether the daily space of toil shall be ten hours or twelve. These are divided efforts made by different classes, but at least one member of the Legislature has expressed his desire that there should be some fixed intervals of relaxation for all alike, in what he calls "national holidays." The proposal is praiseworthy for the spirit that prompts it, the plea is amiably made, and his arguments are not without some force and more skill; but the plan has the one great defect of being totally impracticable.

In considering all social questions as they apply to the present time, it is perfectly useless to hold up the example of the past. Our forefathers did as their age and time permitted them, and we can only do the same; it was not their superior wisdom that made it easier to them to live, than we find it now; the competition of trade with trade, and man with man, is fiercer and keener; in the days that allowed of "National Holidays," Great Britain had not twenty-nine millions of inhabitants, and eight



THE GRAND BANQUET TO MR. O'CONNELL IN COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE ON TUESDAY LAST.—See next page.

hundred millions of debt. All have, in some shape, to work to support the one, and to pay the interest of the other, which enters into the cost of every comfort, and of some of the necessities of life, making it, *pro tanto*, more difficult to every class of the community. It is this universal necessity of increased labour that makes the difficulty of legislating on the subject. The advocates of non-interference say that if hours of labour are limited, wages must be reduced, and that such a law would leave the operative in a worse condition than it found him. The advocates of restriction—the supporters of ten and twelve hours' bills—say that all this grinding and unceasing toil does but little good. They point, as one fact among many, to the glutted warehouses of the manufacturers, filled with unsold goods, and say the result of this wasted labour is but over production; that periods of unnatural activity are succeeded by periods of stagnation, during which the manufacturing workmen are reduced to destitution. Why not distribute the work more equally? they ask; the present system is all one way or all the other. It is stated that millions of yards of goods were sent to China last year, over and above the largest quantity the Chinese can possibly require for the next twelve months. The consequence will probably be a reaction of trade, stoppage of speculation and orders, and suspension of work in the factories. The objections are good as far as they go. But over speculation arises from the competition of capital against capital, as over work is caused by the competition of labour against labour, one is as unavoidable as the other.

And between these contending elements is "the life of life" to be ground out of human existence, as the grain is crushed between the upper and nether millstones? Surely, there must be some principle in existence which can give some alleviation, or the future prospects of mankind are dark and cheerless indeed. Such a principle does exist, but it is neither commercial nor political; the development of commerce has done much to bring us to our present state; our political institutions are unable to give a remedy for it. The principle that alone can bring its "saving health to all nations" is the principle of RELIGION. The same spirit that now hallows the Sabbath, and forbids its being made a day of toil—that has preserved it from the desecration of worldly labour, while almost all other festivals and holidays have been merged into the common mass of days, whose mornings wake man to his toil, and whose nights consign him to a bed of weariness—the same spirit, by a wide and deep extension of it, can alone rescue other days from the necessity that compels man to do violence to his nature. That spirit too must be universal, or its operation will be ineffectual. The Sabbath is revered and respected by Christians of all denominations. The days consecrated only by churches and councils have been disregarded from dislike or contradiction, by those who were opposed to them. It would be the same with any legislative enactment: the spirit of party would creep in, and incite men to neglect it, or defy it; and the breaking the injunction by one, or by a few, would almost necessitate its being broken by all, till our last state became worse than our first, by the amount of ill feeling and enmity that would be created. If education and a better training can teach men a better distribution of their efforts, and if Religion, by which education must be accompanied, can bring them to a common observance of certain days, there may be some limit placed to human toil. But it must be done by a change in the body of society itself. Laws will be powerless to effect it; indeed, an advanced state of civilization seems to demand this degree of exertion as its condition. There is a youth of nations, as well as of individuals, in which they seem to have more liberty, more leisure, and more heart to enjoy both. The pastoral age, with its pipes and shepherds, had no steam engines or power-looms. The increase of wealth and power seems to deprive a people at large of their cheerfulness. What we have gained we must keep, and, having advanced so far, it requires much effort not to retrograde. In this continual state of effort we exist; all classes feel it, all classes complain of it, none can be released from it. Legislators attempt to meet the giant evil, but it is too powerful for the law, and Mr. Oastler is nearly as far from curing it as Lord J. Manners. Nevertheless, the efforts of both create discussion, and to this we must at present be content to trust much, hoping that the time may yet come when "Labour" will not be without its "relaxation."

THE O'CONNELL BANQUET.

Without at all attempting to enter into the controversy which for several weeks past has engaged the attention of our contemporaries, as to whether the once noble temple of the drama is desecrated by being made the arena of political discussion, we may venture to assert that never, in our recollection, was Covent-Garden Theatre the scene of so much brilliancy, enthusiasm, and devotedness, as on Tuesday evening last, during the reception of Mr. O'Connell at a banquet provided for him by his political friends and admirers. That there were many persons present upon that occasion who entertain totally different views from Mr. O'Connell on very essential points of political and religious doctrines, we have good reason for knowing; but there was something so electric in the burst of genuine feeling and enthusiasm with which his appearance was hailed, that even they were carried away by the irresistible force of popular applause; and, however graphic the touches of the pencil or the graver with which we endeavour to depict the scene may be, or however vivid the descriptions of it, given by the various prose historians who have since recorded the event in the columns of the morning journals, still all must fail in conveying anything like an adequate idea of the real magnificence and thrilling effect of the scene.

The arrangements for the festival were excellent. The whole of the pit was boarded over so as to be on a level with the stage, and the tables for the great mass of the guests ran longitudinally from the front of the dress circle up towards the dais, at which sat Mr. Duncombe, the chairman, Mr. O'Connell, and the most distinguished persons at the dinner. Beneath them were cross tables, occupied by members of Parliament and those who might be said to be peculiarly privileged to take an important part in the proceedings of the evening; whilst the decorations were few and simple as possible, consisting but of the national emblems of Ireland, and, in variegated lamps, the three words—"Ireland," "O'Connell," "Justice"—the nation, the man, and the professed, if not the real, object of all his struggles.

The dress circle, which, with the other circles and private boxes, was exclusively devoted to the fair sex, presented a dazzling array of beauty, made animated by the most lively enthusiasm, whilst, from the galleries and more distant regions of the roof, faces beamed forth from every chink and opening, and thousands of voices sent forth their shouts of exultation, not in the dying cadence of Monsieur Jullien's Irish echoes, but rapidly succeeding each other with increased fervour and intensity.

The great *salle* was illuminated by thirty elegant ormolu chandeliers, in addition to the great chandelier suspended from the centre of the theatre, and the smaller chandeliers suspended over each box in the dress circle. The stage was adorned by mirrors at the centre and the sides, which produced a most picturesque and pleasing effect.

The dinner, which was a cold one, was provided by Mr. Rouse, of the White Conduit Tavern, who is entitled to great praise for the excellence, the variety, and the profusion of the viands supplied on the occasion. The wines, too, were of excellent quality.

The whole area of the stage was decorated with pale blue and pink drapery, arranged in the form of a tent, and lighted with a profusion of lustres, which, being reflected from large mirrors at either side, produced an extremely brilliant effect. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. G. Stansbury, and among the vocal performers were Messrs. Young, Lloyd, Burnby, Hill, Martin, Stansbury, Shoobridge, Walker, Smith, T. Cooke, Crouch, Coward, Horne, J. O. Atkins, P. Bedford, &c. &c.

At half-past five the band entered the orchestra and commenced playing, and continued performing a series of popular airs until six o'clock, when a flourish of trumpets announced the approach of Mr. O'Connell, the Chairman, and other distinguished guests. Expectation was raised to the most intense pitch, and on Mr. O'Connell making his appearance at the left-hand door of the proscenium, leading from the green-room to the stage, he was greeted with the most rapturous applause ever heard within these walls.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were seated at the principal table:—The Lord Camoys, Lord Dunboyne; the Hon. F. H. Berkeley, M.P.; the Hon. Charles Langdale; Sir R. W. Bulkeley, Bart., M.P.; Sir John Easthope, Bart., M.P.; William Collins, M.P.; Mr. Sergeant Murphy, M.P.; W. H. Tancred,

M.P.; Henry Metcalfe, M.P.; W. S. Crawford, M.P.; Wynne Ellis, M.P.; M. J. Blake, M.P.; Thomas Gisborne, M.P.; Charles Hindley, M.P.; James Pattison, M.P.; John Dennistoun, M.P.; H. Elphinstone, M.P.; R. Hollond, M.P.; Joshua Scholefield, M.P.; P. S. Butler, M.P.; Sir V. Blake, M.P.; Mr. Williams, M.P.; Mr. Somers, M.P.; Dr. Bowring, M.P.; M. J. O'Connell, M.P.; The Very Rev. Dr. Magee; Dr. Sisk; the Rev. Mr. Pelford; Sir B. Wray, Bart.; the Hon. W. B. Nugent; Edward Weld, Esq.; Rigby Wason, Esq.; J. A. Yates, Esq.; Major Revell; James Harmer, Esq.; Senor Olzaga; General Washington Barron; Summers Harford, Esq.; and John Travers, Esq.

The Very Rev. Dr. Magee, of Romney-terrace, Westminster, Chaplain to Mr. O'Connell, said grace, after which grace was sung by the vocalists.

When the dinner had concluded,

The Chairman rose and said—When he reflected on the importance of the occasion on which they were assembled, and when he looked around him and saw the persons distinguished for their abilities, their influence, and their eloquence (cheers), he felt that those persons had incurred a very great responsibility who had ventured to place him in the situation which he then occupied. (Cheers.) In the discharge of the duty which devolved upon him he had to propose the health of the Sovereign (loud cheers), a Sovereign who, let the faults and delinquencies of her Ministers be what they might (cheers), held a firmer place in the hearts and affections of her people, whether of England or of Ireland, than any former Sovereign had ever possessed. (Immense cheering.) He had heard the Prime Minister say, in his place in Parliament, that it would be the happiest moment of his life, if he could see the Queen of England set her foot on Irish ground, to restore peace to that disturbed land. That speech implied disloyalty to the Irish people. He would ask who was it that prevented the Queen of England from setting her foot on Irish land? Was it the honourable gentleman on his right? (Cheers, and cries of "No.") Was it the Irish people? (Cries of "No.") They were a people whose loyalty was proverbial almost to weakness. To insinuate such a thing was the greatest libel against the Irish people that ever was uttered. (Loud cheers.) It was that faction—(cheers)—the same faction which in 1830 had deprived King William of the pleasure of witnessing the loyalty and of partaking of the hospitality which had been prepared for him by the citizens of London—it was that faction which now deprived the Queen of the pleasure of visiting her Irish subjects, because those whose duty it was to attend the Queen of England to Ireland, dared not show their faces there. (Cheers.) They feared to show themselves amongst the people, whose origin, whose language, and whose religion they had so scandalously traduced, maligned, and insulted. (Immense cheers.) They well knew that it had been the intention and wish of the Sovereign to have visited Ireland last year; but instead of that, Belgium and France were favoured with her presence, while poor Ireland was neglected. (Cheers.) To be sure it was a gratifying sight to witness, as he had done last year, the Queen returning to her native shores with the standard of England and the tri-colour of France waving from the same mast, and fluttering in the same breeze. (Loud cheers.) It was a pleasing sight to those who, like himself, thought that those feelings of amity should never be interrupted which now subsisted between the two greatest nations of the world. (Cheers.) But it would have been a prouder and a happier sight to have seen the Queen of England returning from her visit to her Irish subjects, after having personally witnessed their loyalty and investigated the manifold wrongs and oppressions which they endured. (Great cheering.) He was satisfied that the result of such a visit must have been the confusion of evil councillors (loud cheers); and amidst the benedictions of her people she would have declared that the union between this country and Ireland should not have been a union in name only—(cheers)—but that it should be a real union of equal laws, equal rights, and equal privileges. (Immense cheering.) The Chairman concluded by proposing the health of "The Queen, and long may she reign over a happy, free, and united people." (Tremendous cheering.)

The next toasts were "The health of Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family," and "The Army and Navy," which were drunk with much enthusiasm.

The toast-master having called upon the company to fill bumper and "no skyligts."

The Chairman then rose to propose "Health and Long Life to Daniel O'Connell." [The announcement of the toast was received with the most vehement cheering, the whole of the company rising and waving their handkerchiefs in the most vigorous manner for some minutes.] He said, even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of certain high personages at the Home Office (laughter), he asked them to join with him in wishing health and happiness to this "convicted conspirator" (great cheering); and, in justice to them, as well as in justice to the public feeling that he knew existed at present in this country, he could not deprive himself of the gratification of assuring their distinguished guest (cheers) —that that sympathy and that enthusiasm were not confined within these walls. (Loud cheers.) He could assure him that that building, had it been ten times more spacious, that space would have been insufficient for those who were anxious to come forward, not only to testify their esteem and respect for him as a patriot and a man, but for the purpose of expressing, by their presence, their disgust and indignation (applause)—at the persecution, at the injustice, at the treachery and meanness (cheers)—the malignity and vindictiveness which had marked the recent state trials, as they were called, in Ireland, and of which he and others were attempted to be made the victims. The Attorney-General for Ireland (hisses and laughter)—the first law officer of the Crown in that country—he at the onset of the proceedings pledged himself that he would prove the existence of one of the foulest and one of the most wicked conspiracies that ever endangered the safety of an empire. (Great laughter.) He would not insult their understandings by asking them how he succeeded. All England, every honest man in England proclaimed his failure. (Cheers.) All England despised his attempts, and cried shame upon the government proceedings. (Cheers, and cries of "shame.") Let him remind them that that which was Ireland's fate to-day, might be England's to-morrow (cheers)—if they quietly looked on. (Cries of "no.") If they saw juries packed; if they allowed judges to become ministerial partisans; if they allowed the law to be strained; if they allowed public meetings, legally convened, to be put an end to by proclamations; if they allowed the rights of petition to be abrogated by such proceedings; if they allowed it to be proclaimed that the sword and the bayonet were the just remedies, they might depend upon it that the struggles of their ancestors for freedom would be in vain, if their descendants acted with such pusillanimity. But had Mr. O'Connell no other claims for their admiration and support? Had they forgotten the Catholic Emancipation measure—which was his—and his only—act? (Great cheering.) Had they forgotten, also, that to Mr. O'Connell and the Irish members they were indebted for most valuable assistance in the struggle that took place for the Reform Bill? (Cheers.) True it was that the Reform Bill had disappointed, had sadly disappointed, them; but Mr. O'Connell was not responsible for that. (Hear, hear.) Had he not devoted his time, his services in his profession, and his fortune, to the cause of the people? And his services at the present moment were at the command of his country. (Tremendous cheers.) It was quite clear that the last act of that contemptible drama, which had been played in Ireland, had yet to be enacted; and that the Government, haloed on by the bloodhounds of the Tory press (great cheering)—meant to send their law officers of the Crown again into the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin, there to demand the vengeance of the court upon their victim. (Cries of "never, never," "no, no," and cheers.) Did they think that by his incarceration in a prison they could conceal Mr. O'Connell from the eyes of his countrymen? Did they think that by imprisoning such a man that his virtues, and that his patriotism, would be lost to their memories? (Loud cheers.) No! He told them in their name, and he told them in the name of the people of England (great cheering), yes, in the name of the toiling millions of England, that how dark soever might be his cell—how strong soever might be his dungeon—how gross soever the indignities they might heap upon his head—he told Mr. O'Connell, in that vast and gorgeous assembly, that he might lay his head in peace upon his pillow, for that the petitions, aye, and the remonstrances, too, of millions of the virtuous, the patriotic, and the good, would not only attest to his innocence, but would proclaim his liberation from within the very walls of Parliament itself. (Great cheering.) He had now only to propose—"Health and Long Life to Daniel O'Connell." The toast was drunk with nine times nine, and tremendous cheering.

Mr. O'Connell then rose, and was received with loud applause. He said he never before felt so embarrassed as he did at that moment; indeed, he was not ashamed to say that his feelings overpowered him—he was almost unmanned. The dungeon which his and their enemies had prepared for him had no terrors to his mind, and if the scaffold and the rack could have been added, he would have stood unappalled, after the awful magnitude of the compliment which they had met there to pay him. How ardent must their love of justice be—how steady and severe their hatred of tyranny—how they must glory in seeing justice honestly and uprightly administered, when they proclaimed, trumpet-tongued, the hate in which they beheld any partiality in its practice.

What was his claim to the kindness and support he had there met with? It was merely because they considered he had been made the victim of injustice—because the law had been violated in his person. It is because those in power had used their power in a spirit of iniquity, that they honestly hated them and their conduct. He felt that by the spectacle of that night they had turned defeat into victory, and made conviction not a source of punishment but of triumph. Glad was he at what had taken place, because it had given him the opportunity to be satisfied of the extent of sympathy that England had for Ireland—because it had convinced him, not reluctantly, but with some difficulty, that there was a higher mind animating the middle classes and the better part of the upper classes towards Ireland, and that we were born to be united as a people, and to stand together against the world. It was true that the Government had convicted him, and he was there for the purpose of telling them of what offence he had been convicted. He called it an offence, because it was no crime—neither was it an offence, either defined or definite; it was not one that was to be found in the law books; it was a jumble of law put together by the judges, in order to bear out the monster indictment. (Considerable interruption was here occasioned by loud cries for the honourable and learned gentleman to come more into the body of the meeting. After resisting for a time, he went forward and addressed the meeting from a table in the centre.) He then proceeded to say that the accusation made against him, and upon which he had been convicted, was of such an enormous nature that it was interesting to every human being to understand distinctly its bearings, its form, and its breadth. It was not a crime defined by the law—it was not a crime respecting which there was any possible resort to law books, or to the conjurations of men of his trade. It was called a conspiracy; but there was nothing of private agreement—there was nothing of arrangement—there was nothing of plot or plan in it—it was something that the judges imagined when they dreamed, and made the public suffer when awake. One of our female authors of celebrity, in the fulness of her feminine imagination, has depicted to the world an imaginary being of extraordinary dimensions and of ferocious capacity, and had denominated that being "Frankenstein." That conspiracy which had been tried in Ireland was the Frankenstein of

law. (Great laughter.) As the one was uncouth of limb, unshaped in form, undefined and indefinite in nature, having nothing of humanity about it—so the other had nothing of law but its monstrosity. How was it endeavoured to be supported? By the history of nine months. (Laughter.) What plot did it disclose? Why a plot which was carefully committed to those keepers of secrets, the public newspapers. (Immense laughter.) Not one witness was produced to prove any fact except that A and B were the proprietors of newspapers, and that they were members of the Repeal Association, and then the newspapers were read in detail against all who were indicted, and the judges determined that that was evidence of a conspiracy; and he stood before them a "convicted conspirator." (Cheers and laughter.) Had it ever been alleged that the meetings which he had been in the habit of holding were illegal? Was it alleged that the magistracy of the country or the civil power of the country, or the idle or timid, were intimidated or frightened at any one of these meetings? There was not a single allegation of the kind. The meetings were peaceable—they were legal—every one of them was admitted to be legal; but, by the dexterity of legal magic, though the 41 were perfectly legal, yet the whole, taken together, formed a conspiracy. It was literally a mockery to say that 41 legal meetings made one illegal one; 41 cyphers would not make a sum, and yet the law was so decided in our case that 40 nothing made something. Was it not to be looked on with scorn and indignation, and were not those men who planned this conspiracy, with trickery worthy of Old Bailey practitioners, themselves conspirators, and ought they not to be branded with infamy? (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He first of all arraigned the whole trial as wholly unnecessary, and then he arraigned the conduct of the Chief Justice, and in doing so he had one consolation, which was that no human being was found to justify his partial conduct. No one had the temerity to say one word in his favour. It was admitted that, since the days of Scrogs and Jeffries, such a one-sided charge never was pronounced by a common law judge's lips. Let it be proclaimed from the extremity of Cornwall to the highest point of Scotland—it go through the length and breadth of the land, that the conduct of the Chief Justice was not capable of being defended by any Government or any party. (Cheers.) You see how I am coaxing him to pass a lenient sentence upon me. (Laughter.) His next impeachment was the omission of the names in the jury list. Out of 710 names, 63 slipped by accident (laughter); and out of the 63 names that were omitted, 27 were Roman Catholics. We challenged the array, as it is called, on account of the 63 names (a voice, "It was villainy;") certainly, it was not accident. (Laughter.) They alleged that those names were fraudulently taken from the list; they alleged that it was done to the detriment of the traversers. That plea we put on the record. The Attorney-General had power to join issue on that allegation, and say that it was not in fraud. That issue would have been tried by trial duly sworn. The Attorney-General declined that issue. (Cries of "shame, shame.") He left the allegation to stand uncontradicted, and it stood uncontradicted to that day. There remained yet one more impeachment of the proceedings, and that was an impeachment of the jury who were sworn. In point of law, Catholics and Protestants had an equal right to be upon that jury. (Loud cheers.) In point of justice it ought to have been so. In fair play, it would be so. Yet what was the first step? Eleven Catholics, who were on the reduced list, were struck off by the Attorney-General, (Cries of "shame.") They say that they were Repealers. In the first place, that was not true. That is one answer to it. In the next place, if it had been true, it was no reply; because, though to be a Repealer might be a great folly, it was not a crime. They said that Repealers would have been favourable jurors to him. He would ask whether the most violent Anti-Repealers—men who voted against him three or four times over—could form a fair and impartial jury against him? He contended he had not been convicted by due course of law, and in prison he would feel that he was a victim. (Cries of "you'll never go there.") He denounced the whole of the proceedings against him, and his words would not be confined to these walls. Wherever the accents of the English tongue were heard, these words would be borne upon the wings of the press (cheers), and throughout America, France, India, throughout every country in the world would his protest go forth against that which he denounced as a dishonest persecution (loud cheers); and his contemptuous defiance of those who had conducted it. (Loud cheers.) He had been accused of wishing to produce a separation between the two countries; he emphatically denied having ever entertained any such wish. He was there to tell Englishmen what he had held the meetings for, and to justify his conduct. He denied that there was in fact any union between the two countries. There was a parchment contract, but there was no identification of privileges between the Irishman and the Englishman. The hon. and learned gentleman, in order to exemplify this part of the subject, contrasted the number of inhabitants in the county of Cork and Wales, together with the registered electors in each, and showed that Ireland ought to have at least 160 representatives, in order to be placed upon the same footing with Wales. After denouncing the Church Establishment in Ireland, and complaining of the defect of the Irish Municipal Bill, he read an extract from Kohl's work on Ireland, in order to show that the Irish peasantry were worse off than any other peasantry in Europe, which he charged upon the misgovernment of this country. They had lately got a poor law in Ireland—wherever he might be, he had no hesitation in saying, that if the law was persisted in for two years more it must produce a rebellion. Ireland was too poor for such a law. The hon. and learned gentleman concluded by saying—I have trespassed on you long, but how could I avoid expressing my gratitude and showing you that I desire at least your good attention, your kindness, and support. (Cheers?) I have never shrunk from standing by you in any contest—I have always been at your side. (Cheers.) I have never given a vote that was calculated to increase the burdens of the English people. (Cheers.) But I have invariably supported every measure that was calculated to increase the extension of civil and religious liberty. (Cheers.) I have advocated the cause of the slave in America, as well as the peasant in Ireland. I care not what their creed, or by what sun their face may have been burned. I care not what is a man's caste or what his language, if I can but provide for him liberty from all tyranny. (Cheers.) I stood by you in your struggle for the Reform Bill; I formed one of your majority. It promised much. It was spoilt in its management. Its nursing mother looked unkindly upon her future child. I shall always be with you in giving the protection of the vote by ballot, and for the shortening of the duration of Parliaments, recollecting that short accounts make long friends. (Cheers.) I owe this statement to you; and now I solemnly assure you that if I was not thoroughly convinced that the establishment of a domestic Legislature was essential to the comfort of Ireland, and that it was necessary to keep up the connexion between this country and Ireland, I would advocate it no longer. I never wish to see Ireland separated from that country; but to accomplish so excellent a measure it is necessary that something should be done to give to Ireland what England has—a local Legislature. I want for Ireland that the laws passed there should be passed upon the same principle as in England. (Cheers.) Such is the opinion of the wise and good, and such I hope it will be. Let the Government do justice to Ireland. (Cheers.) But do they show any disposition to do so? They came down with the insulting denomination of convicted conspirators. (Cheers.) The renegades! (Cheers.) There is Peel, who has sacrificed every principle—the renegade Stanley, who was the principal contriver for destroying the Reform Bill (groans)—the reluctant Sir James Graham (groans)—who sat first on one side of the house, and then on the other (cheers)—I call them conspirators, for they have conspired against the public. (Cheers.) But let those who have desired to adhere to the law, who desire to have it cheap and intelligible—let those do all in their power to do justice to Ireland. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Shrewsbury proposed "The People."

The Hon. C. Langdale spoke to the toast, and

The Chairman then read letters from Lord Radnor and Lord Kinnaird, regretting their inability to be present at the dinner.

The Chairman then gave "The 78 Peers who supported Lord Normanby's motion, and the 227 Members of the House of Commons who supported Lord John Russell's motion."

winter, have again appeared on the mountains and borders of Modena, and that a battalion of infantry has been sent off in great haste to Massa-Carrara. All the political prisoners of Ancona have been transferred to Rome, where they will be tried. This measure was adopted in consequence of the assassination of the Criminal Judge, and the difficulty of finding a successor.

The Bey of Tunis has given the fullest satisfaction to the Neapolitan Consul. Seven of the principal offenders were to receive each 300 blows with the cane, and the remainder to long imprisonment and hard labour. The dispute with Sardinia remains still in a very unsatisfactory state; indeed it may be considered as having taken a very serious turn. The Porte, in a note to the Government of Sardinia, claims the sovereignty of Tunis, and, as such, protests against an armed force being sent against the Bey. The Sardinians, in their reply, in the first place deny the right of the Porte to interfere, and that should that right be established, the Turkish Government ought immediately to order the just claims of the Sardinian Government to be satisfied. The last accounts from Sardinia give as certain that an imposing naval force was on the point of sailing for Tunis.

Italy has lost one of its most celebrated architects in the person of the Chevalier Luigi Canonica, who lately died, aged 82 years. This gentleman built the amphitheatre at the Gate Varcellena, and the theatre Carcina. He has left a fortune of upwards of £140,000.

GERMANY.

An extraordinary Diet of the States of Saxe Coburg and Gotha has been convened, to receive the written promise of the reigning duke—that he will maintain and support the constitution of the duchy.

The King of Württemberg continues much oppressed with a distressing cough and fever: by the last accounts, dated Stuttgart, the 7th, his Majesty was somewhat better, but far from being well.

Baron Kopp, the Minister of Finance to the Duke of Darmstadt, died on the 6th, aged 74. The baron was highly respected, and much frequented English society.

Letters from the Banks of the Danube state, that an immense number of political arrests had taken place in Servia; and that the greater part of the prisoners are priests, and agents of the Government.

Several parts of Germany have suffered considerably from the late inundation. A greater quantity of snow has fallen this winter in the neighbourhood of Kiel, than for thirty years past. All the roads are blocked up. Several villages in Luxembourg are literally under water, which has reached to the roofs of the houses. In the Tyrol, but principally near to Innspruck, the peasants cannot quit their houses, and a want of provisions is seriously felt. The quantity of snow which has fallen on the Jura is so great, that the first running of the new mail from Geneva to Paris has been postponed.

Letters from Goritz of the 3rd state, that the physician of the Duke D'Angoulême has lost all hopes of his recovery. On the afternoon of the 2nd the royal patient was attacked with severe vomiting, which continued without interruption until the next day.

FRANCE.

Nothing of importance in the Chamber of Peers. The Chamber of Deputies decided that the second election of M. C. Lafitte should be annulled, on the ground that the suspicion of improper tampering with the electors, which the Chamber had deemed it necessary to reprobate on the former occasion, still subsisted. The committee on the secret service money held, yesterday, a sitting, at which M. Guizot was present. One of the members having remarked that he trusted that application had been made to Lord Aberdeen for the recall of Mr. Pritchard, the British Consul at Tahiti, M. Guizot replied, that in the present state of the negotiations he could give no positive information, but that he had not the least doubt the British Government would recall Mr. Pritchard. M. Viger was appointed reporter to the Committee. The discussion in the Chamber will commence on Monday next. It appears to be positive that Admiral Dupetit-Thouars is recalled, and that he will be replaced by Admiral Hamelin, who will hoist his flag on board the Didon.

The following letter, which has been written by the Minister of Justice to the Archbishop of Paris, has created a great sensation, particularly as the Archbishop is known to be a great partisan of his Majesty:

"Monseigneur,—You have addressed to the King a memorial concocted between you and four of your suffragans, who, as such, as yourself, have affixed their signatures to it. In this memorial, examining the question of liberty of instruction, according to your view of it, you have attempted to cast blame on the establishments for public instruction founded by the state, and on all the persons engaged in public education; and you have directed offensive insinuations against one of the King's Ministers. A journal has just given to this memorial a striking publicity. I have no doubt that this last fact occurred without your concurrence; but I must not the less declare to you that the King's Government disapproves even of the paper which you have signed, as well because it offend against propriety, as because it is opposed to the true spirit of the law of the 18th Germinal, year 10. This law interdicts, in fact, all deliberations in an unauthorised assembly of bishops. It would be strange if such a prohibition could be eluded by means of a correspondence establishing a concert between the parties, and effecting deliberation without the necessity of holding a meeting. I hope that it will suffice for me to have reminded you of the principles laid down in the organic articles of the Concordat for you to abstain from attacking them."

This letter is dated the 8th of March.

The Republicans and Radicals continue most actively at work in getting up a subscription for presenting Admiral Dupetit-Thouars with a sword of honour. The sum already received amounts to 2367 francs. About 256 pupils of the Polytechnic School, who subscribed to the fund, have been punished with a fortnight's confinement to the school.

The garrison of Paris, at the present moment, consists of fourteen regiments of infantry and cavalry, and 4500 municipal guards and veterans; in the suburbs there are seventeen regiments: making an effective force of 50,000 men.

The races in the Champs de Mars, Versailles, and Chantilly, will take place during the months of April and May.

I have just learned that the murderers of Mr. Ward have been taken to the dépôt of the Prefecture.

A new and curious experiment is about to be made in aérostation. A balloon made of sheets of copper is about to ascend at Versailles. It is supposed that, should it be successful, a step will have been gained by the use of metal for balloons towards the application of the steam-engine to aerial navigation.

The following extract from the *Boulogne Guardian* of the 7th, is well worthy the attention of all of my countrymen who intend residing in France. The conduct of the police at Boulogne—indeed, in every part of France—is most arbitrary.

At London, the Ambassador gives you a passport, on which he takes care to have engraved, in large characters, "Gratis," and the instant you reach France, this gratis passport is taken from you, and you are called on to pay for one which is intended only to carry you to Paris, where it is exchanged for your gratis passport—Two FRANCS, and sometimes THREE FRANCS. I remember once remonstrating with the Commissary of Police for charging me three francs, and threatened to report him to the Prefect; his answer was, "I am not under the orders of the Prefect, but the Mayor of Boulogne; do as you please, but you shall not have your passport unless you pay three francs," and I paid it! The following is the article—"An English gentleman has been tried by the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Boulogne for having insulted Messrs. Bergeret and Loisel the Commissioners of Police at the Passport office on the Port, in the execution of their duty; four witnesses were heard, who proved that the defendant had, on the night set forth in the indictment, insulted the plaintiffs, by making use of improper language towards them. The defendant, when called upon to state what he had to say in his defence, said that on the night in question he landed at Boulogne via Folkstone: that on presenting himself at the Custom-house he was asked for his passport; that having been informed at the Secretary of State's office, where he had obtained it, that no one had a right to dispossess him of it, he had refused to have it exchanged for another; that from hence arose the altercation with which he was charged, which had given rise to it, and for which he was marched off to prison." M. Marieau made a forcible address on the defendant's behalf to the judges, reminding them of the imprisonment his client had already endured, and prayed that the defendant be not subjected to any further confinement. The court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of 100 francs (£4), and costs. The case excited considerable interest amongst the English residents. The British Consul was in attendance during the whole trial."

The following are the number of passengers and the amount of the receipts of the Paris railways during the month of February last:—

Passengers.	Receipts.	
Saint Germain	48,445	49,753 francs.
Versaille. (Right Bank)	52,139	59,049 francs.
Versaille (Left Bank)	34,633	41,441 francs.
Orleans and Corbeil	67,117	360,659 francs.
Rouen	34,211	330,408 francs.

Captain Bonaparte Murat has been appointed Governor of the island of Bourbon.

The *Commerce* says that the judicial authorities at Marseilles, in the late affair between the Romulus and Laurentine, have declared the English to have been in the wrong, and issued a warrant to arrest one of the sailors of the Romulus, on a charge of tearing and insulting the flag of the Laurentine.

It is expected that the monument of Goethe will be erected at Frankfort, his native place, in the month of July next.

We have nothing fresh in the musical world. The ballet of "Lady Henriette" draws well at the Grand Opera. Last night Mario took his benefit at the Italian Opera. "I Puritani" was well given: the house was crowded. Thalberg is expected in Paris at the end of March. An English family has just arrived in Paris; it is composed of Mr. John Distin and his four sons. These artists intend giving a series of concerts; they perform the most difficult pieces on five bugles.

The musical festival, given by the Rhenish Bavarian Musical Society, will take place at Deux Ponts, the 30th of July, and 1st of August. On the first day will be executed Mendelssohn's Oratorio "Paulus," and on the second day, one of Beethoven's symphonies, a work from Marschner and Mendelssohn, "The Night of Walpurgis;" Bendini has met with great success at Berlin, in the character of Romeo. Schmid's Oratorio, "Moses," continues a great favourite in the Prussian capital. A new ballet has been brought out in Brunswick, called "Lurley," a Rhenish Legend; it is interspersed with trios, solos, and duets.

On the 11th instant, Clara Novello (born in London), was married in Vienna, to Count del Gigliucci, a noble Venetian, Chamberlain to the Emperor, and the possessor of immense landed property. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Vienna, in the presence of most of the court and other high officers. The Countess, after appearing as Anna, in "Don Juan," quits the stage for ever.

A new opera called "The Robbers," the libretto from Schiller, has been

brought out at Oden, in Hungary. At Prague, Nicolo's "Cinderella" has been most enthusiastically received. A Russian composer, named Pauwitz, has written a most delightful opera, "Bramant," for the Riga theatre.

On removing some old furniture in the palace at Stockholm there has been discovered two love songs, composed by the great King Gustavus Adolphus, in 1616.

Two young artists, of whom report speaks most highly, will make their débüt the end of this month in Madrid, in Rossini's opera, "Moses;" they are Signor Barba and the Signora Chimera.

Lucili Grahn is dancing with great success at the Scala. The report of the death of Madame Rosse-Caccia is contradicted.

TURKEY.

Our private letter from Constantinople of the 21st ult. states that the Porte appeared little inclined to give the written pledge required by the English and French Ambassadors, "that the punishment of death should not again be inflicted upon Rayahs who, having embraced Mahometanism, might subsequently recant their tenets. The Turkish Ministers regarded the demand as an interference with their national independence and their religious laws, and were determined not to yield the point, and abide the consequences of their refusal. The last accounts from Albania intimated that a general insurrection would shortly take place in that province.

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.—This splendid vessel arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday evening from Boston and Halifax, having made a rapid passage, considering the time of the year. She left the former port on the 1st, and Halifax on the 3rd inst., entering the Mersey at twenty minutes to six o'clock, thus making the passage in ten days from the latter port. She brings sixteen days later news from America, a very heavy mail, and about forty passengers.

She brings intelligence of a very frightful calamity, by the explosion of the newly-invented gun of the Princeton, of which so much has been said of late. By the bursting of one of the great guns of this vessel, the Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur, the Secretary of the Navy, Governor Gilmer, Com. Kennon, Chief of the Bureau of Construction of the Navy, Vigil Maxey, Esq., and Mr. Gardner, of Southampton, New York, were instantly killed, and six sailors are reported badly wounded.

The following is the account, as given in the latest papers:—"It seems that on the morning of the 29th ult. the Princeton made an excursion, having several hundred guests on board. The ship proceeded down the river below Mount Vernon, and on its return, when in about 20 minutes run of Alexandria, the large gun on the bow was fired, it being the second or third time it had been discharged with ball, and the usual service charge, and, exploding at the breach, spread death and destruction on the deck! Besides the victims that are named above, it is said several of the gunners, crew, &c., belonging to the ship, were killed or mortally wounded, and several others are missing. The breach of the gun was severed, and carried away the bulwark of the ship opposite to it. It was the iron fragments, it is supposed, which struck down so many on board, and who could not have been behind the gun. Colonel Benton and Captain Stockton were slightly injured. Colonel Benton's injury arose not from any fragment of the gun, but merely from the concussion. He was at the butt end of the gun, taking its range when it fired. He was not sensible of its stunning effect until he had called for aid to the bleeding sailors. He was stunned for a time, but was enabled to walk after reaching the shore, and has given a distinct account of the dreadful scene. Captain Stockton was buried by the powder, but not seriously injured. The accident took place about sunset. A steam-boat from Alexandria, which was passing, was sent back to town, and returned with several surgeons. The Princeton yet lies at anchor at the place where the frightful accident occurred, with the bodies on board. Most of the guests have arrived in the city. The President of the United States, who was on board at the time of the explosion, escaped unhurt. One of the President's servants, a coloured man, has since died. Captain Stockton having, on successive days, extended invitations to visit his ship to the Executive and Committee of Congress, and then to both houses, invited the ladies of the city to an entertainment on this, which was meant as the gala day of his beautiful ship. It opened brightly, but has closed in the most dreadful gloom over our community. The only circumstance calculated to relieve the all-pervading distress is, that of the multitude of ladies who were on board the ship, not one was injured. We understand that Mrs. Gilmer was upon deck when her husband fell. It was the third discharge of the gun (and fired at the request of Mr. Gilmer) that burst it. The daughter of Mr. Upshur, several of the family of Com. Kennon, and the daughters of Mr. Gardner, were on board the steamer; but none of them, except Mrs. Gilmer, were apprised of the death of those most dear to them, until after their return to the city. Almost all the ladies were below at dinner when the catastrophe occurred. Mrs. Gilmer was brought to the city almost in a state of distraction. There were 200 ladies on board, and during the two discharges of the gun, were on deck; and many of them approached very near to observe the course of the ball after it had struck the water."

CANADA.—A despatch from the British Colonial Secretary was received by the Governor-General, on the 23rd ult., directing the sessions of the Parliament to be held at Montreal.

DEATH OF NICHOLAS BIDDLE.—The Philadelphia papers announce the death of Mr. Biddle. He died at his residence, Andalusia, after a long and painful illness, in the 59th year of his age. His disease is said to have been dropsy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—It would appear that there is to be some difficulty between this Government and Great Britain on the subject of the surrender of fugitive slaves charged with crime. It is said that the British authorities at Nassau have refused to deliver fugitive slaves charged with committing robbery and murder in Florida. It was understood that these cases were to be provided for by law—there being no law existing in England under which these persons could be given up. The debate on Oregon is progressing, but nothing new has occurred. The awful event at Washington will suspend operations for a time.

TEXAS.—Dates from Texas have been received by way of Galveston and New Orleans. The news brought by the last arrival, that the commissioners to Mexico had failed in their mission, and were returning home, is confirmed. The Mexicans, it is stated, had no terms to propose short of the return of that country to the condition of a department of Mexico. By the correspondence between General Thompson and M. de Bocanegra, it appears that Santa Anna has never had any intention of relinquishing the claims of the Mexican Government to the territory of Texas. Rumours were ripe along the west frontiers of a new and formidable Mexican invasion. Little importance, however, seemed to be attached to them at Houston or Galveston.

YUCATAN.—The public are already in possession of the fact of the reunion of Yucatan to the body of the Mexican Republic, which definitively restores that department to the bosom of the nation, incorporates it anew in the great Mexican household, and ends for ever a war which never should have begun.

MEXICO.—A late arrival at New Orleans furnishes accounts from Vera Cruz to the 9th of January, by which it appears that the recent decree of the Mexican Government, expelling from California and New Mexico all citizens of the United States, was, upon the remonstrances of General Thompson, repealed within twenty-four hours after its promulgation. It is said that this offensive decree had been issued under the influence of extreme irritation, caused by the reception, in the city of Mexico, of President Tyler's Message to Congress; and that its revocation had led to the breaking up of the Mexican Cabinet, by the withdrawal therefrom of M. de Bocanegra, Minister of Foreign Relations; and M. de Triguero, the Minister of the Home Department. J. M. Tornel, it is said, has also retired, and some apprehension was felt at the capital lest this rupture in the Cabinet should lead to further difficulties. Much excitement ensued at Vera Cruz on the 8th ultimo, on account of rumoured quarrels between Mexico and Great Britain.

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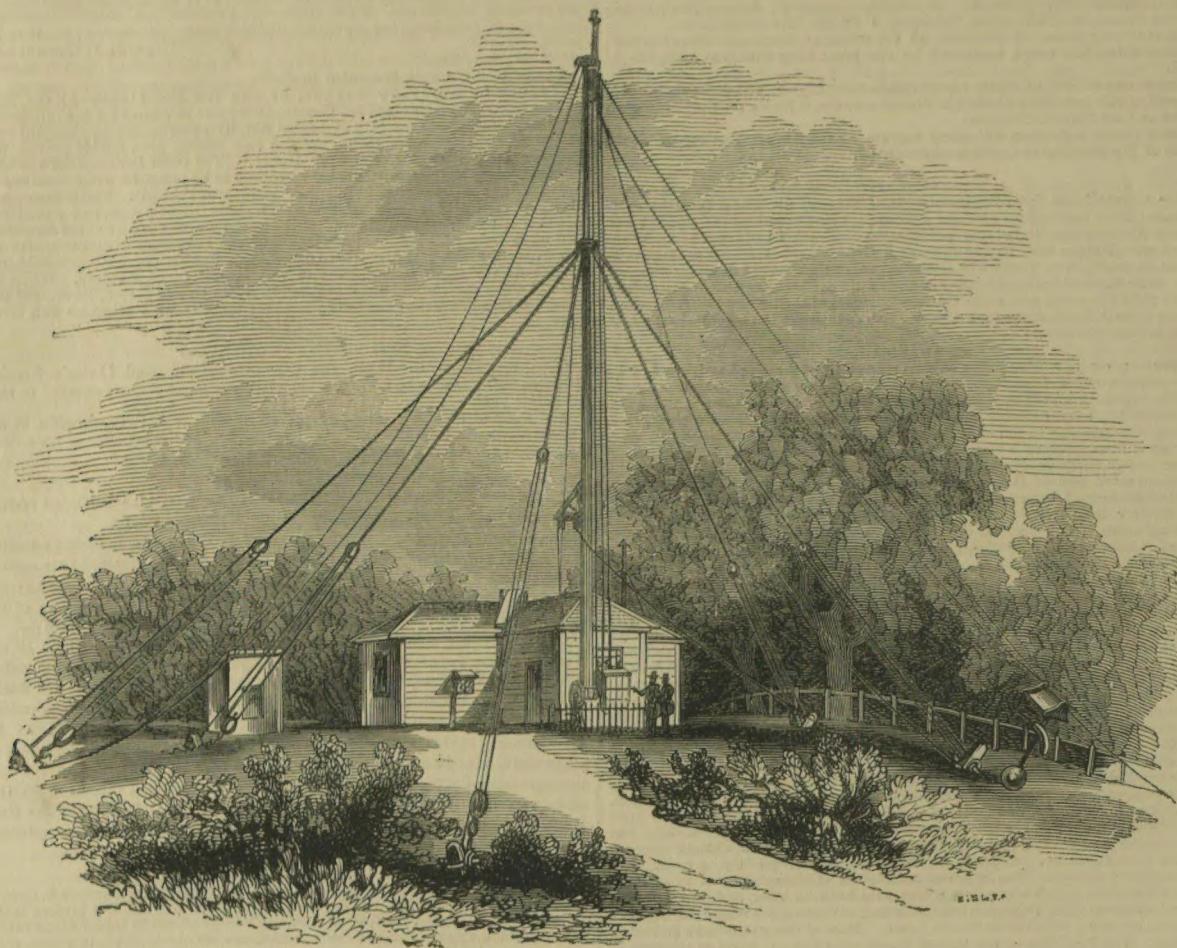
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THE MAGNETIC AND METEOROLOGICAL ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.



MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

a degree in the summer, and about 2 minutes less in the winter; but there are some days on which the whole arc may not be more than 3 minutes, and on others it may be more than a degree.

THE HORIZONTAL FORCE MAGNET.

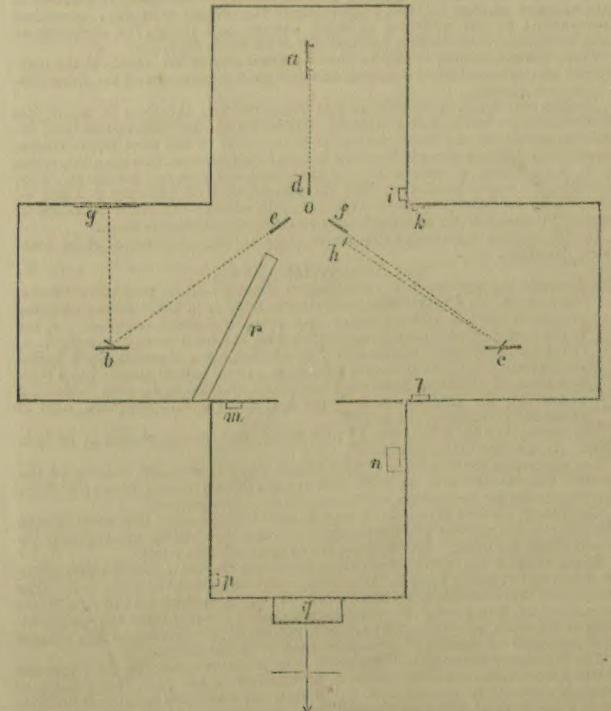
Next is a view of the Horizontal Force Magnet, viewed from a position S.W. of it. *a*, the Magnet. *b*, the Mirror carried by the Magnet, with the screws for adjustment. *c*, the Torsion-circle. *d*, the system of five pairs of small pulleys. *e*, *e*, two halves of a skein of silk, which, rising from the upper pair of pulleys, to another pair of pulleys, 7 feet 9 inches above them, *f*; then over the pulleys at *g*; and so down and over a single large pulley, not shown in the drawing, whose axis is attached to a string that passes down to the windlass, the handle of which is represented at *h*. *i*, a copper bar encircling the whole Magnet.

The magnet is of the same dimensions as the Declination Magnet. It is supported by broad tripod stand, resting on the ground, and not touching the floor. The stand rises 11 feet 5 inches above the floor, carrying at the top the pulleys for the suspension of the Magnet, represented at *f* and *g*. The Magnet vibrates in a double rectangular box, similar to that in which the Declination Magnet vibrates. Part of the south side of the box is of plate glass.

At the distance of 8 feet 5 inches due S. of the magnet is fixed to the wall of the east arm, a scale of numbers; these numbers are seen with a fixed telescope directed to the mirror which the magnet carries. The telescope is fixed to a wooden tripod stand, whose feet pass through the floor without touching it, and are firmly connected with piles driven into the ground. Its position is shown (at *e*) in the ground plan; and it is such that an observer, sitting in a chair at *o*, can, by turning his head, look into the telescope of any one of the three magnets. This magnet is placed very nearly transverse to the magnetic meridian, and held there by the directive power of the two halves of the suspending skein, *e*, *e*. The magnet is constantly endeavouring to move to the magnetic meridian, or parallel to the Declination Magnet, and as the magnetic power increases or diminishes, the two threads of the suspending skein become more or less twisted; and different numbers of the scale are seen in the observing telescope, from which the variations of the force are determined. It is found that at about noon the magnetic force is least, as the magnet is the least drawn towards the N. It then moves toward the N. till about 6 P.M.; it remains nearly stationary till 11 P.M.; it moves again towards N., is checked in its motion again at about 4 A.M., and arrives at 6 A.M. with its marked end at the extreme N. position.

THE VERTICAL FORCE MAGNET.

The next cut represents the South View of the Vertical Force Magnet. *a*, the Magnet. *b*, the Mirror carried by the Magnet, with the screws for adjust-



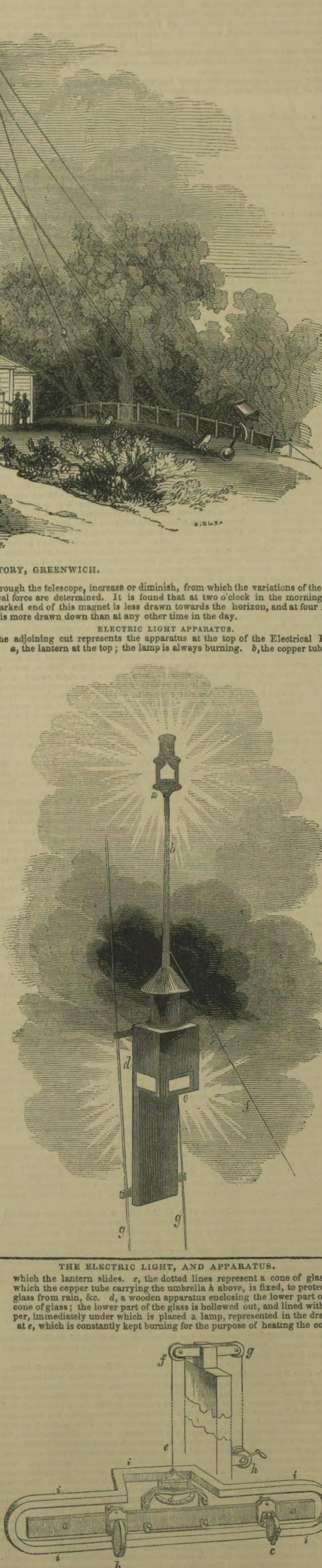
GROUND-PLAN OF OBSERVATORY.

ment. *c*, one of the two steel Knife-edges; similar to the Knife-edge of a balance or pendulum. *d*, one of the two Agate planes, on which the Knife-edges rest. *e*, *e*, screws by which the elevation of the centre of gravity and the inclination of the magnet in its position of rest, can be altered. *f*, a brass frame on which the instrument is placed.

This magnet is of the same dimensions as the other two magnets. It is supported upon a block, connected with a tripod stand, which passes through the floor and rests on the ground. Its position, by referring to the ground plan, will be seen to be, as nearly as possible, symmetrical with that of the Horizontal Force Magnet in the opposite arm. The whole is inclosed in a similar double-box to those in which the other magnets vibrate, resting on the block of wood above mentioned. In this box, the magnet vibrates freely up and down. A part of the south side of the box is of plate-glass. A tripod stand (symmetrical in form and position with that for carrying the telescope of the Horizontal Force Magnet) carries a telescope, which, being directed towards the mirror, the observer sees in the telescope the numbers on the scale, which is vertical and fixed to the stand carrying the telescope, and whose position is indicated in the ground plan at *h*. As the magnet inclines more or less to the horizon, the numbers on the scale, as seen

through the telescope, increase or diminish, from which the variations of the vertical force are determined. It is found that at two o'clock in the morning the marked end of this magnet is less drawn towards the horizon, and at four P.M. it is more drawn down than at any other time in the day.

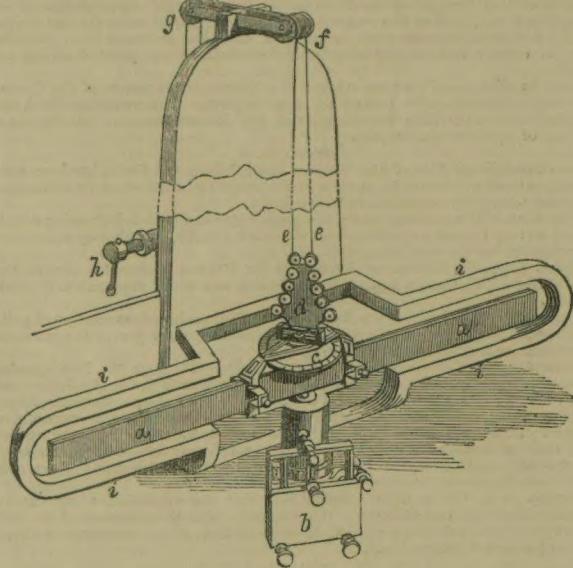
THE DECLINATION MAGNET.



and thus keeping the glass dry. *f*, the wire communicating with the electrical instruments in the ante-room. *g*, *g*, iron rods upon which the whole apparatus slides up and down.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

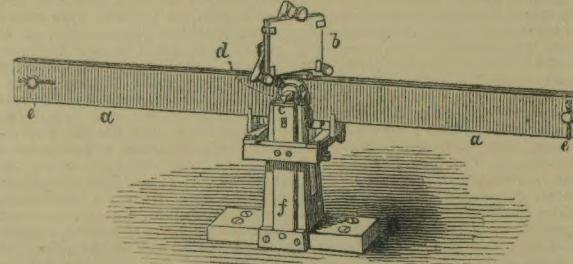
The Electrical Apparatus, as it appears in the window of the ante-room, is represented in the next cut. *a*, the hook, representing the connexion of the conducting wire with the apparatus. *b*, an umbrella to cover the opening in the upper part of the window, through which an upright rod passes, carrying the apparatus below. *c*, *c*, a double cone of glass supported by the upper part of the window, by brackets at each end. *d*, *d*, lamps placed nearly at the



THE HORIZONTAL FORCE MAGNET.

end of each cone of glass, for the purpose of keeping the glass dry. *e*, a collar encircling the glass, and by means of the vertical rod *f* supporting the hollow copper tube *g*, carrying the several electrical rods, which can be moved upward and downwards; by this means can be brought into connexion with the electrical instruments immediately underneath, and can be fixed by screws in any position. *h*, a Bohnenburger's single-leaf-pendant-gold-leaf-Electroscope, and a pair of Zamboni's dry electric piles. This instrument is extremely sensible to slight changes of electrical excitation, and it indicates, in a marked manner, not only the presence, but the kind, of electricity. *i*, a Galvanometer, for exhibiting currents of electricity in the atmosphere. *j*, an instrument to measure the lengths of the electrical sparks. *k*, another dry-pile apparatus, similar to *h*, but less sensitive. *m*, *m*, Straw Electrometers, much used in observing electrical changes in the atmosphere. They are furnished with graduated arcs, to estimate the amount of the electric force.

In order to collect the Electricity, a lamp is constantly kept burning in the



THE VERTICAL FORCE MAGNET.

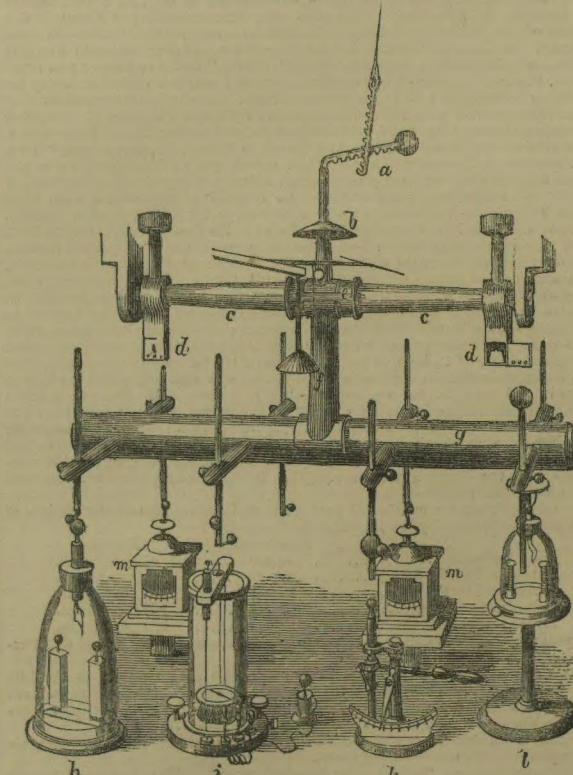
lantern *a*. The glass cone below it being kept dry is a non-conductor; therefore, the only way that the electricity can escape is down the wire *f*, and so to the several instruments *h*, *i*, *k*, *l*, *m* and *m*. As this apparatus has not been long in use, it would be premature to say much about the results; but, however, it seems certain that on the first appearance of fog, rain, snow, hail, or sleet, the electricity is generally negative, and often highly so, but it afterwards undergoes frequent transitions to positive and then again negative.

Electric sparks are frequently obtained. The colour of the spark is blue, and frequently violet and purple.

Our space will not allow us to detail the many other instruments in daily use at this active observatory. The following are some of the results which are constantly deduced:—the mean position on every day, in every month, in quarterly periods, and for the year; also at every even hour, in every month, in quarterly periods, and for the year; of the following instruments:—

Those of the three magnets which we have described.

From the observations of the Barometer, its mean height.



THE ELECTRIC BELL, AND APPARATUS.

From the observations of the Dry Thermometer, the mean temperature.

From the observations of the Dry and Wet Thermometer, are deduced:

The temperature of the Dew Point.

The elastic force of Vapour in the Atmosphere.

The weight of a cubic foot of Air.

The weight of the Moisture in a cubic foot of Air.

The degree of moisture in the air—when completely saturated, being considered as unity.

From the Anemometer, &c., the direction and strength of the wind.

From the observations of the clouds, their mean state.

From the observations of the rain collected, its quantity, and many other results.

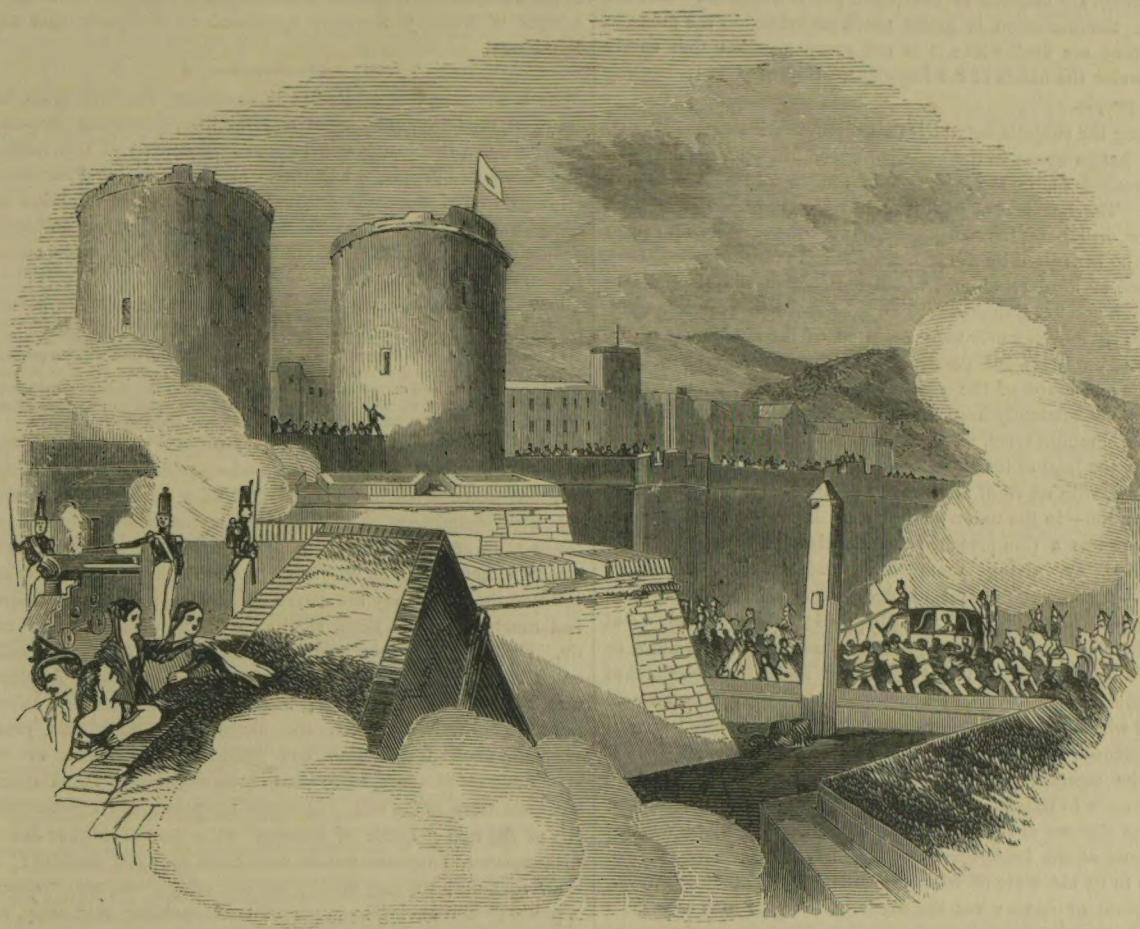
The business of the Observatory, it will be seen, embraces Magnetism, Electricity, and Meteorology, in their fullest senses.

There were only three assistants attached to this Observatory till 1842; this number was increased to four in 1843. With this number the observations can be kept up; but they are barely sufficient for computing the mass of calculation which the observations require.

Greenwich, March, 1844.

JAMES GLAISHER.

QUEEN CHRISTINA'S PROGRESS IN SPAIN.



THE ARRIVAL AT BARCELONA.

PROGRESS OF QUEEN CHRISTINA, IN SPAIN.

On the 4th instant, Queen Christina entered Barcelona; and the whole place was a scene of veritable triumph. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed everywhere: the city was brilliantly illuminated. Our engraving represents the moment of the royal entry.

The second engraving is another scene in the triumphal progress—Hannibal's Bridge, on the Madrid road, about fifteen miles from Barcelona: this fine structure is said to have been built by the Carthaginian general.

CHATHAM.—MILITARY PRISONS.—The Committee on Military Prisons, composed of Major General the Earl of Cathcart, president; Colonel Grant, Grenadier Guards; Colonel Godwin, Royal Engineers; and Major Jebb, of the Royal Engineers, arrived at Rochester at twelve o'clock on Monday, and were received at the Bull Inn by Colonel Sir T. Wiltsire, Bart., Commandant of Chatham; Brigade Major O'Brien, Colonel Wright, Royal Engineers; and Major Smith, Barrack Master. At one o'clock they proceeded to the Military Lunatic Asylum at Fort Clarence, and made a minute inspection of the interior of that fortress, with a view to converting it into a prison for military offenders belonging to the different garrisons in the county of Kent. The committee

afterwards visited the new cells in Chatham Barracks, which have not yet been opened for the reception of prisoners, and then left for London.

CHESEMONGERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday the eighth annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this charity was held at the London Tavern; Mr. Davies, Treasurer, in the chair. Mr. Simpson read the report, and it appeared that the subscriptions for the past year exceeded those of the previous year by £32, and the donations also exceeded those of the previous year by £182. The receipts for the past year were £1034 10s. 9d., and the funded property was £6300. The pensions to aged and decayed members of the trade amounted to £360, and £300 stock was purchased during the year. Two pensioners were elected, making in all twenty-eight recipients of the charity's bounty.

LOD CLEMENTS AND THE LEITRIM GRAND JURY.—The following curious paragraph appears in the *Limerick Chronicle*:—"The Leitrim Grand Jury have felt much annoyed at the statement in the House of Commons by Lord Clements, as to the reverse of fortune of some member of that body, whose wife was obliged to milk cows. The grand jury addressed Lord Clements, requiring an explanation, which his lordship refused. Each married member then requested his authority, but this he also refused, adding that he had his information from a Protestant clergyman. The grand jury entered into resolutions contradictory of the statement, and the Rev. A. Hyde then stated that he had communicated the information to Lord Clements respecting a gentleman so reduced as to oblige his wife to milk her own cow, but denied having stated that it was a grand 'uror's wife.'



CROSSING HANNIBAL'S BRIDGE.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XL.

ST. GILES'S, CRIPPLEGATE.

This is one of the few churches in the City of London, which were not reached by the great fire of 1666. It is situated without the ancient London wall, and at the south-west corner of Fore-street, nearly opposite the ends of Redcross-street and Whitecross-street. The church was originally built and founded about the year 1090, by Alfune, the first Master of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It was destroyed by fire in 1545; and the present structure was then erected. It is of the pointed or English style of architecture, is 174 feet in length, 63 in breadth, and 32 in height. It has a large and lofty square tower, with a pinnacle at each angle, and a low *clochier* in the centre. Within the tower are thirteen bells, if we mistake not; a larger peal than in any other church of the Metropolis.

This church is more remarkable as the burial-place of several eminent men, than for any architectural beauty: here rest the remains of the pious John Fox, the author of the "Book of Martyrs;" of Speed, the historian and topographer; and of Henry Welby, the Lincolnshire hermit, who lived in Grub-street forty years without being seen. Many of the actors at the Fortune Theatre, in Whitecross-street, are also buried here: in the chancel lie the ashes of Milton, whose memorial, a bust by Bacon, was set up in the year 1790, by the patriotic Samuel Whitbread; thus, the author of "Paradise Lost," "perhaps, the greatest continuous effort of human imagination," lay here nearly a century and a quarter without a monument to denote his resting-place. Oliver Cromwell, too, was married in this church; and it contains a tablet of one Constance Whitney, represented rising from a coffin, erroneously believed to have been buried while in a trance, and restored to life by the sexton digging up the body, to obtain possession of a ring upon one of her fingers.

Over the south-east door of the church is a figure of Time, with his scythe, &c., beautifully sculptured. Part of the ancient City wall is still remaining on the south and east sides of the church-yard; particularly one of the bastions, which is close against the back of Barbers' Hall, in Monkwell-street.

The patronage of this church was originally in private hands, but it descended to Alemund, who granted it to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in whom it still continues. The church is a vicarage in the city and archdeaconry of London.

The site of this parish was anciently a fen or moor, and its houses and gardens were accounted avillage without the wall of London, called *Mora*, whence the district called the *Moor* and *Moorfields*. This village increased greatly, and was constituted a prebend of St. Paul's



ST. GILES'S CHURCH, CRIPPLEGATE.

Cathedral, which it still continues under its ancient name, and the prebendary of *Mora* without the *Wall of London*, hath the ninth stall on the south side of the choir in St. Paul's Cathedral.

COLONELCY OF THE FIRST WEST INDIA REGIMENT.—The appointment to the Colonelcy of the First West India Regiment, vacant by the decease of Lieut.-General Sir G. H. B. Way, has been conferred on that distinguished officer, Major-General Sir G. T. Napier, K.C.B.

REMOVAL OF CONVICTS.—Early on Saturday morning, a large number of convicts, under sentence of transportation, were removed from the Millbank prison, and placed on board the Blundell and the London transport ships now lying off the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich. The London (a fine vessel of 700 tons burthen) takes out 250 of the lighter class of offenders, and is bound to Hobart Town. The Blundell carries 210 of the worst class, her destination being the penal settlement of Norfolk Island.

FIRE ON BOARD THE JOHN BULL STEAM-SHIP.—On Tuesday evening, at about half-past five o'clock, a fire broke out on board the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship, John Bull, Captain T. B. Corbin, commander, lying off Devil's wharf, Horsleydown. The vessel, it appeared, was receiving a cargo, preparatory to sailing next morning for Hamburg, and the crew had just completed it, when the engineer came up on deck and gave the alarm of the ship being on fire. The captain, observing that most part of the smoke issued from the main hold, gave orders for the cargo to be removed, which was immediately carried into effect; the remainder of the crew getting the hose and fire-pumps in readiness to play upon the flames. The fire was found to be in the forecastle on the starboard side under the main deck, and it was checked without occasioning any serious damage. The fire seems to have arisen from negligence on the part of some of the crew by leaving a lighted candle stuck against the bulkhead.

FIRE ON BOARD THE THERESA.—**LOSS OF TWO LIVES.**—On Saturday morning, between one and two o'clock, the Theresa brig, Nicholls, laden with coals, and lying at the east side of the basin at Mutton Cove, near the dockyard, Devonport, was discovered to be on fire by the Custom House officer, and the policeman near the spot. The latter immediately proceeded to the station-house and dockyard, and gave the alarm, while the Custom-house officer went directly on board, and stamped with his foot on the deck to awaken the crew. In the shortest possible time the town engines arrived, and Lieut. Williams, R.N., the director of the police, with a party of the dockyard force and an engine, and Colonel Clarke and a party of the 70th Regiment, with another engine, and a party of Royal Artillery, was also immediately by the wharf, but the tide being out, it was with great difficulty they obtained water, and then the town engines were, from some defects, comparatively useless. The force under Lieutenant Williams, however, used great exertions, and did much service in extinguishing the flames; but the most efficient assistance was rendered by the engine of the Caledonia, flag ship, Capt. Milne, son of the gallant Port Admiral, which was promptly in attendance. To Captain Milne great credit is due, for he was at the spot during the whole of the time, and judiciously directed the engine belonging to his ship. Soon after the engines arrived the noise of the Custom-house officer, on the deck of the vessel, brought a lad named Philp, about 14 years of age, to the companion ladder, and he was seen among the smoke and flames climbing up to the hatchway, and the officer and a man named Restarick made every effort to save him; but, unfortunately, the ladder was burnt through, and it giving way, the poor boy fell back into the flames, and it was not until after three subsequent attempts had been made, that they were successful in getting him out, during which the parties exposed themselves very much, and Restarick had his hand burnt severely. The state of the unfortunate youth may easily be imagined, having nothing on but his shirt; he was actually roasted, and was altogether in a frightful condition when taken away to the workhouse, where he expired in great agony about eleven o'clock the same morning. The fire having been got under, the men proceeded to ascertain the damage the vessel had sustained, when in the steerage berth they found the body of one of the apprentices, named John Davis, aged 19, and a native of Devonport, burnt almost to a cinder. It was in a sitting posture, and the charred remains of one leg separate: he was the only person on board beside Philp. The whole of the cabin was destroyed, but the hold, being crammed with coals, checked the further progress of the fire. From the statement of the poor boy Philp before his death, it appears he was on board about nine o'clock on Friday evening, and having carefully put out the light, went to bed. It is supposed that the fire originated from some act of carelessness with the candle on the part of Davis, who is said to have gone on board late, as it broke out in the part in which he slept. The unfortunate youth Philp was the son of a clerk at Newport, and having a strong bias for the sea, against the wishes of his friends he was indulged by his parent in a trip in the Theresa. The brig is the property of Mr. Thos. Billing, of Devonport, and was not insured.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 17th.—Fourth Sunday in Lent. St. Patrick's Day.
 MONDAY, 18th.—American Stamp Act repealed.
 TUESDAY, 19th.—Chevalier Le Brun born, 1739.
 WEDNESDAY, 20th.—Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727.
 THURSDAY, 21st.—St. Benedict.
 FRIDAY, 22nd.—Goethe died, 1832.
 SATURDAY, 23rd.—A. Weber died, 1829.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending March 23.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
1 48	2 7	2 21	2 30	2 47	3 11
3 27	3 43	3 59	4 13	4 29	4 44

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Lover of Music," Halesworth, is informed that we cannot measure the capacity of anybody, or determine whether eight or ten hours' practice per week in his case may not be more productive than the laborious studies of a Liszt or Thalberg,—namely, twelve or fourteen hours per diem for years together.

"A Subscriber from the 2nd December, 1843," is advised to avail himself as quickly as possible of being "in London a few hours for the first time in his life," and he will very soon find there are dozens of shops where music new and old, or old for new, is published, some of which will not disgrace his "Choral Society," and which will be found "worthy of bringing with him out" of the Metropolis.

"An Old Friend" should apply at the East London Water-works, 16, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

"A Subscriber," 129, North-street, Brighton, should write to some navy-agent.

"E. C.," Walmer.—Not at present.

"G. N. C.," Ryde.—We do not undertake to return contributions.

"V. R."—The landlord of the nearest hotel or public-house is bound to receive the body of a person killed by an accident.

"A Very Old Subscriber,"—We have not room.

"X. R.," Nottingham.—The "Hints on Etiquette," published by Longman and Co.

"A Gentleman," Newport.—We must decline.

"W. J. C.," Bath.—We cordially approve of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Rowland Hill. His portrait has already appeared in our journal.

"H. B. M. S. J. R.,"—The distance from London to Boulogne, via Folkestone, is about 106 miles.

"A Subscriber,"—The lines on duelling will not suit.

"T. E.,"—Subscriptions for Mr. Oastler are received by Messrs. Spooner and Co., 26, Gracechurch-street.

"A Delighted Reader,"—The name of the illustrious personage remains the same.

"A Constant Reader,"—The Zoolo country is on the eastern coast of Africa.

"A. E. L.," Beverley.—We have several manuscripts of the class proffered by our correspondent.

"B. H. R.," Derry.—A person writing his name upon a bank-note incurs no liability in case of the failure of the banker. For details of the Stamped Postage Paper see our present number.

"T. C. R.," Southampton.—We recommend the savings bank.

"G. C.," is thanked. The exchange, however, we must decline.

"C. D. S.," Finchley.—At 86, Fleet-street.

"XXXX,"—We have not room.

"T. B.," Weymouth, should post his paper to the East Indies singly and weekly, or they are liable to charge.

"J. B.," Lancaster.—We will consider.

"E. J. H.,"—Probably next autumn.

"J. H. S.,"—One for each.

"J. H. F.," Bedford-street.—Thanks, but the subject will not suit.

New Law of Libel.—We have received a long letter, setting forth the severity practised towards persons imprisoned for libel—punishment which we scarcely think should be inflicted under any circumstances.

Ches.—"M. N. O.," Post-office, Yeovil, Somerset, challenges either the Pottery or Enfield Club to a game at chess.

The King of Prussia.—Mr. J. Birch has received through the Prussian Ambassador, from the King of Prussia, the great golden Coronation Medal and £30 for the copy of Mr. Birch's translation of both parts of Goethe's "Faust," presented by him to his Majesty.

"Tallyho,"—Twice a day.

"D. M. F.,"—We know nothing of the Aerial Machine.

"Joseph,"—Staudigl will appear in London this season. The new opera of "Don Carlos" is taken from Schiller.

"A Regular Subscriber," Liverpool.—We will see.

"M. C. J.," West Bromwich, is not less liable for being an out-pensioner. We believe the largest man-of-war to be the Trufalgar, launched in 1841.

"Conventry" is thanked for his suggestions.

"A Constant Subscriber,"—Taylor's Short-Hand, by Harding.

"A Constant Reader,"—Neuport.—The event is not sufficiently recent.

"Enquirer,"—We do not know.

"A. C.," Falmouth.—The apprentice cannot be compelled. The indenture becomes void by bankruptcy.

"News," Liverpool.—The dictionary named is a popular one.

"P. F.," Mansfield.—The charge was excessive.

"A. P.," Glasgow.—Thanks, but we have not room.

"A. O. S.,"—We do not decide card disputes.

"M. W.," Cambridge.—All the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. will be reduced to 34, for ten years; after which they will be 3 per cent.

"Orontes,"—We cannot insert the speech. The copyright of the "Mysteries of Udolpho" has long expired.

"A. B.,"—The Census is kept in print.

"A Donegal Subscriber,"—The Nooks and Corners will be continued occasionally.

"T. B. C.,"—Messrs. Cox and Greenwood, Charing Cross.

"W. C. S.," Duke-street.—We do not require any manuscript of the description offered.

"A. J. T.," Liverpool.—The subject is not of sufficient importance.

"C. S.," should write to the Secretary of the General Post-office.

"B. C. A.,"—It depends upon the agreement with the landlord.

"Clontariff,"—Guildford.—Mr. Moore's cottage at Sloper-ton, is in Wiltshire.

"Scotia Croca,"—Mr. Eastlake is Secretary to the Commission for the Fine Arts, Gwydir House.

"C. Hunty,"—We cannot undertake to decide disputes at cards.

Puer,"—Glasgow, will find an article on Young England in our second volume.

We have not room for the following:—Translation, &c. (too long), by W. R. B.; Speak not to me, by M. S. R.; Sonnet to the Jungfrau; On Dreaming, by E. L. B.; Macphail, &c., by H. W. H.; The Grave of the Orphan Child.

THEATRICAL.—Boston, U. S.—A new opera has just been produced at the Metodion, at Boston, entitled the "Peri; or, the Enchanted Fountain," composed by Mr. J. G. Maeder, who married the celebrated Miss Clara Fisher. It was eminently successful.

* * * We cannot be answerable for any money paid in advance for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, unless the money is sent direct to the Office, 198, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1844.

SOCIAL questions seem taking the place of political ones in the attention of the Legislature. The very decided preponderance which one party had over the other, makes the discussion of political, in the sense of party, questions, too much of a "foregone conclusion" to be very effective. In the last great debate on Ireland, the majority was calculated to a nicety, long before the division; and even in that controversy social evils were as much mixed up as political principles. But that contest over, for the present, the house seems to have fallen back entirely on social subjects. Lord Ashley, a landed nobleman, endeavours to shorten the hours of toil to the manufacturing operative; Mr. Cobden, a monied manufacturer, asks for an enquiry into the effect of import duties on farm tenants and agricultural labourers; Mr. Hume has assailed the high tax on tobacco; Mr. Labouchere the duties on sugar; the corn-law itself is but part of our social and commercial system, and is only made a political question by

perverting it. Law reforms, whether civil, criminal, or ecclesiastical, are but other branches of the same great system. All these may be, and some of them are, discussed on other principles than those which are brought to bear upon party questions. But the result: the discussion is pretty much according to the mode in which they are dealt with; it is not every question that comes from under the hands of the Legislature improved in its bearing on the people.

Among the subjects on which that rectifying instrument for all things that go wrong in the body politic—a bill—has been framed and brought in, is the question of the Inclosure of Common Lands. The question of inclosure has always been viewed with extreme dislike by the people, meaning by the term all except those who benefitted by the process. It has more than once been the cause of local rebellions, which anticipated the violences of "Rebecca and her Daughters." But the rich being the strongest, the poor have been continually deprived of the enjoyment of old rights and customs—the pasture for the cow, the right of turf-cutting, the assistance of the soil in providing the cottager with food and fuel, has gradually been taken from him; from the condition of a man standing erect, with something like an interest, however slight, in the land of his birth, he is reduced to the dreary level of pauperism, with no right but that of admission—in the last stage of destitution—to the union workhouse. For all these Inclosure Acts there was a thin pretence of an anxiety to benefit the poor themselves by giving them additional employment. They get it—for a time—for hedges cannot be raised and planted, nor fields drained and ploughed without labour. But after the first period of activity, the labour returns no more, or only at long intervals, and the fields and inclosures remain shut to the peasant—the property of another—in which he cannot set his foot without the fear of the law of trespass before his eyes. This increased employment to the labourers, so much talked of, it should be remembered, can only be given where the inclosed lands remain in tillage. But this is a mere contingency; in most cases the chances are that after the first few crops, which exhaust the vigour of the land, very rarely of superior quality, the soil returns to its old state of wildness, and becomes what it was before—heath or down; but the right of the poor man to graze a cow or keep a pig upon it never revives. It remains private property, even though almost useless to the possessor; doing certain injury to one class, and good to no one. We have seen cases of this kind in the south of England which amply bear out our assertion. They were inclosures made during the continuance of war prices; a few corn crops were obtained—an immediate profit was probably made; but the poor of the locality to all after generations have been and will be impoverished. In other cases, the inclosures are intended for plantations; in this case, the land gives no employment to labourers after the first outlay. Here the plea of increased employment is again little more than a blind and subterfuge.

The evil of all these encroachments on recognised rights is, that those who suffer from them have no voice in the matter; and that those who benefit by the change are the framers and disposers of the law that effects it. All inclosure bills have been brought in by landlords, and passed by a house of landowners. But this separate dealing with each case as it arose having been found tedious—and withal expensive—the present bill is a general measure, preventing the necessity of applying to Parliament at all as before. In the description of the bill there is not even a pretence of any benefit to the poor; it is proposed simply to save expence to the landowners; the object of the Act is thus stated by the Chronicle:—

With the view of relieving landowners from the heavy expense of procuring local Acts of Parliament in each case for enclosing, or otherwise dealing with their lands—which cannot be calculated at less than from £400 to £500, even under favourable circumstances—Lord WORSTLEY proposes to substitute, in lieu of Committees of the two Houses, an unpaid Commission, to which is to be entrusted "the responsibility of deciding whether" intended "enclosure ought to be proceeded with."

Will any peasants, labourers, small tenants, or cottagers be allowed a seat in the Commission, even though it is to be "unpaid?" We imagine not. Thus, the parties most benefitted are made the judges in their own case, to the doing a manifest injustice, and the perversion of the principle of the law of the land, which regards the soil "on which a nation resides as the property of the community." The bill has passed its second reading, but not without considerable opposition, unfortunately stronger in arguments than in numerical force. Mr. Sharman Crawford opposed it on the old principles of the constitution, as formed by our Saxon ancestors; Colonel Sibthorpe, because it would injure the poor both in condition, health, and recreation; Mr. Hume, on similar grounds. Some Members assented to its principle, but would not pledge themselves to support its details; while Sir R. Peel himself thinks that in the vicinity of towns too rigid an inclosure of land is detrimental to the health and morals of the people. Holding such an opinion, we wonder he had not opposed more strongly the principle of a measure that seems to give indiscriminate power of inflicting wrong, and extraordinary facilities to usurpation.

THE most interesting event of the week, out of the House, but immediately affecting the parties within it, has been the banquet given to Mr. O'Connell, at Covent-Garden Theatre, which we have illustrated and alluded to elsewhere. The most important discussion in the House has been that caused by Mr. Cobden's motion for a select committee to enquire into the effect of import duties on the condition of the tenant-farmers and labourers. The Times, that on this point may be quoted as a witness certainly not prejudiced in Mr. Cobden's favour, says that he stated his case "with great temper and moderation," and regrets that the Conservative party should by neglect have allowed the question of the condition of the agricultural class to fall into his hands at all. The motion was rejected by a majority of 91—the exact number, it will be recollect, of the majority Sir R. Peel obtained in the elections of 1841. The recent divisions on the more important questions between the great parties, show that the Conservative members are firmly held together, with no signs of discord in the camp. Their ma-

jority on the Irish debate was 98; they have mustered only a few less in numbers against Mr. Cobden and his wish to benefit the farm labourers. Very many of the facts he used with such effect, were singularly enough derived from the Reports of the Committees of Enquiry, formerly appointed by the party that now refuse one.

WHILE the Emperor of Russia is banishing the Jews from his frontiers, breaking up societies and families, destroying property, and breaking the hearts and hopes of thousands of this ancient and persecuted people, the Emperor of Austria is doing honour to an individual of the same faith and nation, but in all other respects how different from the many sufferers by the barbarous despotism of the Russian Autocrat. The following appears among the foreign news of the week:—

VIENNA, Feb. 20.—The Emperor, by letters patent of the 15th inst., countersigned by all the Ministers, and sealed with the grand seal, has granted to Baron Salomon Rothschild, the head of the firm of Rothschild, in our capital, and to his male and legitimate heirs, the right of purchasing and holding real property of every description in the provinces of Moravia and Silesia. He thus acquires a right which is denied to all the Israelites throughout the Austrian monarchy. The title of honorary burgess of Vienna, conferred upon him last year by our municipality, secures to him a similar privilege in our capital.

Such is the effect of the "money-power," the talisman that softens the hearts of Emperors, and opens the eyes of Kings, enabling them to see in one individual of a race, "a man whom the King delighteth to honour," while thousands of the same blood they crush to the earth by an ukase or a decree. The common herd are swept from their territories as if they polluted the soil; they are driven forth with as little ceremony, and much less care, than if they were so many head of cattle. But the possessor of gold—the charm, the spell, without which even an Emperor, were he ten times a Bourbon, would be despised—cannot be injured. There is a circle round him that not even the ukase of a despot can cross, or perchance the dazzle and glitter of the court, or the appointments of some half-dozen crack regiments, would vanish like frost-work in the sun. Compare the position of a Rothschild, one of the real "Lords of Europe," with that of a poor Jew of Lithuania—can any two human conditions be wider asunder? It is unavoidable; we may modify the old adage, and say, "money is power;" and having so much of both, holding such sway, not over the hearts but the necessities of Kings, and being able to do so much to serve or thwart the projects of Ministers of State, could not a Rothschild interpose with at least some effect between the imperious despot and his poor fellow Jew driven at the lance's point through the snows of Russia, from a home where he at least existed, to a place where it is a matter of chance if he will be able to exist at all?

AN appeal "To the Benevolent," which appears in our advertising columns this week, is one which eminently merits the attention of the humane.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked in the royal gardens on Saturday forenoon. Her Royal High

£108 14s. 3d., £1424 12s. 2d., there being, deducting the expenditure, a balance of £108 7s. 3d., with the treasurer. It appears that the sum of £12,837 8s. is invested with the commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt. The amount of interest allowed being £463 10s. 11d. It further appears, that during the year 20 persons had been relieved by the fund, according to the regulations. The total number of members is now 416, viz., life members, 266, annual subscribers, 132, honorary members 48. The report referred to the proceedings of a former meeting, at which an erection of an asylum for decayed members was suggested, and stated that the expectations of the committee were likely to be realised, from the large amount of subscriptions for the purpose. The report was received and adopted. A discussion then took place with reference to an alteration of one of the rules. After which the meeting separated.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday evening the anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, was held at the Freemasons' Hall. The chair was filled by Benjamin B. Cabell, Esq., and about 200 gentlemen sat down to a very splendid repast. Although there was not a member of either Lords or Commons present, the subscriptions amounted to above £490, including £25 from a Mr. Edwards, a resident in China.

THE LITERARY FUND.—The annual general meeting of the members of this corporation was held on Wednesday at the society's chambers, in Great Russell-street; Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., V.P., in the chair. There was a full attendance of members. The report stated that the sum distributed in relief to distressed authors, their widows, and children, during the past year, was £1145, making a total sum of £30,228, actually applied to the same benevolent purposes since the foundation of the society. The Marquis of Lansdowne was re-elected president. The Marquis of Northampton, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Sir R. H. Inglis, &c., were re-elected vice-presidents.

NEW POST-OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.—The arrangements for communication between Ireland and England, so far as they have transpired, are as follow:—The mails from the interior of Ireland are to arrive in Dublin on and after the 12th of April, at 4 A.M. Letters brought by them for England will be despatched from Kingstown for Liverpool at half-past 6 P.M. the same morning, and such letters as shall be for London will be delivered there on the following morning about 8 o'clock.

MEETING OF COUNTRY BANKERS.—A numerous meeting of country bankers was held on Thursday at twelve o'clock, at Herbert's (late Brown's) Hotel, Palace-yard. The reporters were respectfully informed, that as the meeting was a preliminary one, it was not desirable that the proceedings should be published; they were obliged to the press for its attention, but on this occasion reporters would not be admitted. We understand that Mr. Plumptre, M.P., presided as chairman of the meeting.

THE NAMUR MORTAR.—This stupendous and splended trophy, taken at the siege of Namur by the army under Sir R. Goodricke, in the reign of William and Mary, and which was exhibited in the Armoury at the Tower previous to the fire, when the carriage was destroyed, has recently been landed at the Tower from Woolwich, where it had been sent to be refitted. It is now placed opposite the Ordnance-office; and from its immense size, being 18-inch bore, excites much interest and attraction.

ADDRESS TO MR. O'CONNELL AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—A meeting to address Mr. O'Connell was held on Thursday evening last, at the abovementioned theatre, which was crowded in every part, although the tickets of admission were charged for according to the regulations of the committee. Shortly after seven o'clock, Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by several friends, entered the meeting amidst the most enthusiastic applause. Mr. William John O'Connell, who took the chair, stated at some length the objects of the meeting, which he said had been called for the purpose of presenting an address to Mr. O'Connell, expressive of disapprobation at the conduct pursued by the Government during the late state trials. The chairman then read a complimentary address, which was presented to Mr. O'Connell, who acknowledged the compliment. The hon. gentleman said, that previous to coming to England, he had resolved upon attending a meeting of the Peasers of London, for the purpose of expressing his thanks to them on the part of the members of the Loyal National Repeal Association, for the assistance they had afforded that body. He congratulated the people of Ireland on the fact of the popular voice of England being now raised in their favour. He was sure that the people of Ireland would not be ungrateful, and he hoped that the interests of the oppressed people of both countries would be reciprocally cultivated. After a very lengthened address, Mr. O'Connell concluded amidst the loudest demonstrations of respect and applause.—The meeting was then addressed by other gentlemen, whose observations were not of much importance. The proceedings then terminated.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Bishop of London intends commencing his course of confirmations for the present year at Christ Church, Newgate-street, on Wednesday, April 24, and not on May 2, as previously intended.

The Bishop of Hereford has consented to preach at the one hundred and forty-third anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which will be held at St. Paul's on May 2.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter has instituted the Rev. Reginald Hobhouse to the rectory of St. Ives, Cornwall.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick Iliff has been presented to the incumbency of St. Philip's Church, Liverpool.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday, the 3d inst., the Lord Bishop of Carlisle held an ordination, in the parish Church of Dalston, when the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders, viz.:—Priests.—George Mercer Tandy, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge; Joseph Bland, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin. Deacon.—Jackson Gillbanks, Student of Civil Law, of St. John's College, Cambridge.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—LINCOLN.

(Before Chief Justice Tindal and a Common Jury.)

CLARKE V. TATAM.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Whitehurst were for the plaintiff, and Mr. Humphrey for the defendant. The litigant parties in the case stand in the relation of uncle and nephew to each other, the former having been a captain in the 11th Regiment of Foot, but now retired and living on his property at Moulton, in this country; the latter being what is termed a gentleman farmer. It appeared that the plaintiff and defendant had been engaged in certain law proceedings respecting a right of road, which ended in the defendant having to pay the costs. It was supposed this had aggravated him; for on the Sunday next after the costs had been paid, he followed Captain and Mrs. Clarke, and their son, from church, and, overtaking them, saluted them with a volley of abuse, shaking his riding-whip at them, and telling the plaintiff he was a—— lying scoundrel, that he had got his—— lying affidavit, and he would publish it to all the world. The defendant was also very abusive to Mrs. Clarke. This kind of assault was repeated on a Sunday in December last, when Mrs. Clarke was obliged to take refuge from Tatam's violence of language in the house of a neighbouring gentleman and magistrate, before whom, subsequently, the depositions of the parties were taken. Mr. Humphrey, for Tatam, contended that if when the parties had gone before the magistrate, the defendant had been bound over to keep the peace, that would have been all that would have been required.—The Judge said, in his opinion, the assault was entirely unprovoked, and required not large, but temperate and sufficient damages, such as would have the effect of keeping the defendant in check.—The jury, to the surprise of many, gave the plaintiff £s., whereupon the Chief Justice immediately said he should certify for costs, and, in his opinion, the assault was as premeditated as it was unprovoked.

POLICE.

WORSHIP-STREET.—On Wednesday, James Burton and Henry Edmonds were brought up for final examination before Mr. Broughton, charged with having been found engaged in the manufacture of spurious money. In consequence of the police having received information that a gang of coiners had established themselves in a house situated in Green's-court, St. Luke's, Serjeants' Brennan and Hull, of the G-division, repaired thither in company with constables Redmond and Cole on the afternoon of Wednesday's night, in order to effect their capture. Finding the street door open, they proceeded upstairs to an apartment on the first floor, the door of which was fastened, but they immediately staved in the upper panel, and on looking into the room they observed the two prisoners, who were actively engaged in their unlawful occupation. They were both seated in front of a strong fire, on which a pipkin was placed, containing molten metal, and the prisoner Burton was in the act of pouring some of it from a large spoon into a plaster of Paris mould, which was held by the other prisoner. On observing the officers the prisoner Edmonds immediately thrust the heated mould into his mouth, and began destroying it with his teeth, but Serjeant Brennan, who had in the meantime effected an entrance, instantly seized him by the throat, and forced him to disgorge the fragments, which he made a desperate attempt to swallow. On searching the room they discovered a quantity of files, scissors, and other instruments used in the fabrication of counterfeit coin, together with three perfect moulds, and some half-crown pieces which had evidently been recently cast. The whole of the apparatus and other materials were secured, and the prisoners were conveyed to the station-house. Serjeant Brennan stated that the prisoner Burton had been convicted of highway robbery, and had been since repeatedly in custody for other offences. Mr. Powell, jun., who attended on the part of the Mint authorities, also proved that Edmonds had been convicted of uttering spurious coin, for which he had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The prisoners, who declined saying anything, were committed for trial.

GUILDFORD.—On Monday Ann Elizabeth Earnshaw and Emma Wells were placed at the bar for the purpose of being finally examined on various charges of shoplifting. Mr. Alderman Challis remarked, that the best course to adopt would be to take the depositions in all the cases which were perfect, and bind the witnesses over to prosecute, which, being done, Mr. Clarkson said that as the prisoners had now been one month in custody, and during that time the officers had done all in their power to ascertain whether the money in the two savings banks, standing in the names of the prisoners, was the produce of any robbery, and they not being able to trace it to such a source, he now applied to have the books given up to enable the prisoners to obtain such assistance as was necessary to their defence. Upon the principle of humanity it ought not to be withheld. Mr. Alder-

man Challis said, that a vast quantity of valuable property had been found, and although not traced, yet before they could be tried some claimant might come forward and own it; besides, further evidence might be obtained, which would show the money might be the result of other robberies. Mr. Clarkson: If not, you will let them have it?—Mr. Alderman Challis: Certainly. If either of the prisoners asked to say anything he would hear them; otherwise, he should fully commit them for trial on the several charges; but they would be brought up on Monday, the 10th of April, and, should nothing transpire, they would then be sent to Newgate. The prisoners were then fully committed.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FIRE IN FLEET-STREET.—On Monday morning, shortly before eleven o'clock, a fire occurred in the front cellar of Anderson's Hotel, 104, Fleet-street. The cellarman, in taking down a candle, for the purpose of decanting some wine, accidentally let fall a spark among the straw, which immediately ignited, and spread considerably before it was extinguished. Mr. Bradwood reports the damage done as follows:—“Burnt and damaged, two casks of wine, wood partitions, and joists of ground-floor in the front cellar severely scorched.”

AWFUL DEATH.—On Wednesday last, an inquisition was taken before G. Thompson, Esq., coroner, within the precincts of Appleby gaol, touching the death of Edward Ralph, aged 18, killed on the tread-wheel the previous day.

Deceased was one of the four youths committed 8th of January last, for poaching on the Earl of Lonsdale's property, near Shap, and the circumstances attending his melancholy death will be found in the following evidence:—Thomas Thwaites, governor of the gaol, said: On the 8th of January last deceased was committed to my custody, for night-poaching, for three months' hard labour, and to find sureties to keep the peace for twelve months afterwards. The hard labour consists of tread-wheel labour, and occasionally grinding malt with the hand-mill. Yesterday, about one o'clock, the deceased, with three other prisoners, was at work on the tread-wheel, and all went on correct till about five minutes to two o'clock, when the turnkey called to me and said that Ralph was killed on the wheel. I went immediately, and found deceased in a kneeling position on his right knee, and his head near the wheel; he appeared to me to be dead. The tread-wheel is divided into six compartments, by boards, which prevent the prisoners from seeing one another; deceased was in the fifth division, and the sixth was empty. The wheel consists of twenty-four steps, it revolves round twice a minute, and at each revolution a particular step strikes a bell with a wire. When deceased was taking his rest, he had nothing whatever to do in the sixth division, but had gone there, and I am of opinion that he had knelt down, intending, by inserting his arm, to strike the bell, and, in so doing, was drawn under the wheel. While prisoners are upon the wheel I consider it necessary that some one should be present; but there is no written rule to that effect. I had just before been in attendance at the Insolvent Debtors Court, and had only just returned. At the time I received the alarm, I was making an entry of the discharge of an insolvent debtor.—Robert Warton said: I am turnkey, and it is my duty to see that the prisoners perform their work at the tread-wheel. Yesterday deceased and three others were on the wheel; three of them were on, and one off, in rotation, at five minutes' rest. About half-past one o'clock in the afternoon I was in the passage of the prison, when I heard a noise, as if from the tread-wheel. I went immediately, and Joseph Graham, prisoner of the fourth division, said, “Ned has got his head under the wheel, and is killed.” I had been to open the door, and was returning when I heard the noise. I might be absent about a minute or a minute and a half, but was within ten or twelve yards of the wheel when the accident happened.—F. M. Dinswoode: I am a surgeon at Appleby, and was called in to attend deceased. He was dead when I arrived. I have examined his skull, and found it extensively fractured; the upper part of the right arm bone is also fractured. Death was produced from the fracture of the skull and compression of the brain. The injuries which deceased received were such as to produce instant death.—Verdict, “Accidental Death.”

DARING ROBBERY AT THE BANK.—On Thursday last the following robbery was committed in the drawing-office of the Bank of England:—A gentleman from King William-street was in the act of paying money to one of the receivers, having previously placed his pocket-book on the counter; while so engaged some daring thief contrived to purloin the pocket-book, which contained a Bank of England note for £50, one for £10, one for £5, and £2 17s. 6d. in gold and silver, being in all £67 17s. 6d., with the whole of which he got clear off.

FIRE.—On Wednesday morning at three o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the cocoa manufactory, situate in Baker's-row, Clerkenwell, belonging to Mr. Oliver, grocer, Clerkenwell-green. Great alarm was apprehended for the extensive premises and stabling of Mr. Chancellor, the Black Job-master, which run at the back of the manufactory; the whole of the valuable stock of horses, mourning coaches, and hearses were removed; the horses to the Royal Oak-yard, corner of Christopher-street, Hatton-garden, and the carriages, &c., in the streets adjoining. There was a plentiful supply of water, and engines from all the stations were on the spot, and the fire was got under by four o'clock, being confined to the factory where it commenced.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.—Mr. Baker held two inquests on the bodies of male persons found dead in the Regent's Canal, on Wednesday last. The first was held at the Duchess of York, Kingsland-road, and was on the body of John Smith, aged 55, a gardener, of Woodland-street, Dalston. He was seen last alive on the night of the 12th ult., in Ballard-street, St. Luke's, and his body was found on Saturday last dead, and moving perpendicularly in the water of the above canal, near the Kingsland road. The second inquest was held at the George the Fourth, Bishop Bonner's-fields, Bethnal-green, on the body of a man, name unknown, aged about 40, and whose dress showed that he had been by trade a cooper. The body was found on Sunday morning last in the Regent's Canal, near Twig Folly. Verdicts in each case—“Found Dead.”

FORGED BANK-NOTES.—On Friday last, an individual, who appeared to be a foreigner, entered the shop of M. Loyer, a money-changer, in the passage of the Panoramas, Paris, and asked him, in a very strong southern accent, to change a Bank of England £100 note. M. Loyer took it, and was preparing to pay the amount in gold, when, having closely examined the bank-note, he discovered it to be forged. “Sir,” exclaimed the changer, quitting his counter, “you shall only leave this on an order of the Commissary of Police.” He then secured the person of the individual, and sent for the Commissary of Police, who arrived in all haste. The prisoner gave in his name and address, and the commissary, having repaired to his domicile, found in it and seized all the materials necessary for the manufacture of forged bank-notes.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon an accident occurred to a man, named George Taylor, in the employ of Messrs. Saunderson and Co., soap-manufacturers, Vauxhall-road. It appears that Taylor, whilst engaged in the process of soapmaking, had climbed over a large copper, which was filled with boiling liquor, to open a window for the purpose of letting out the steam, when he missed his footing, and his feet and legs became immersed in the liquid. The poor fellow was conveyed into the premises of his employer, and medical aid having been called in, his feet and legs to the knee-joint were found to be in a most dreadful state, the skin adhering to the stockings as they were being taken off. He lies in a most deplorable state of suffering.

ACCIDENT ON THE DOVER RAILWAY.—On Wednesday morning a serious accident happened on the Dover Railway to one of the guards recently appointed, named Stewart. He was proceeding, as usual, with the up-train from Dover, and, while passing under a station bridge near Maidstone, he rose, and his head came in contact with the top of the archway. The train at the time was proceeding at the rate of above 20 miles an hour. His skull was fractured, but it is thought that it will not terminate fatally.

DR. WOLFF'S MISSION TO BOKHARA.—Captain Grover has received Dr. Wolff's journal up to the 19th of January, on which day he was to leave Tabriz, for Teheran. He reached Tabriz on the 13th of January, without any accident, and in perfect health. The snow was frequently up to his horse's neck, and at night he was glad to find shelter in a stable. The Doctor writes in grateful terms of the hospitable kindness and indefatigable exertions of Mr. Bonham, her Majesty's Consul-General, through whose influence his Royal Highness Prince Bahman, Governor of Tabriz, sent *mehmadah* and horses to meet him six days' journey from Tabriz, and his Royal Highness has ordered a similar escort to accompany him to Teheran. In the year 1831, travelling in Khorasan, Dr. Wolff was taken prisoner and made a slave by Tazhak Khan Keraha, Chief of Tarbad, and was subsequently released by order of Abbas Mirza. This Tazhak Khan, who had sold at least 60,000 Persians, to the Turkomans, the Doctor now found a prisoner at Tabriz, and being desirous of seeing his former master, he obtained permission of the Prince Governor, and went, accompanied by Mr. Bonham, to his prison. They found a guard at his door and an officer in the room. The prisoner immediately recollects his former slave, and the doctor remained two hours with him. The only passage in this portion of Dr. Wolff's journal that relates to the Bokhara captives is the following:—“This afternoon a Persian merchant, trading to Bokhara, called at the British Consulate; he was at Bokhara twelve months ago, and saw Samet Khan, in whose house Colonel Stoddart formerly lodged. Mr. Bonham and myself examined him, and all that he knew was, that both are in prison. He was told by Samet Khan, that when once a person is imprisoned in the Ark (Castle) one does not know whether they are dead or alive! All these reports are so far favourable, as they unanimously contradict the account of Saleh Mahomed; which was believed by Colonel Shiel, sent over to Government, and believed by Government at home.”

THE ALBION.—The Albion, 90 guns, arrived at Lisbon from Cork on Monday, and will remain on this station. The steam-frigate Penelope sailed next day for the coast of Africa.

DEATH OF A GALLANT SAILOR.—We have to record the death of another gallant officer of the Royal Navy, Captain Jeremiah Coghlan, C.B., which took place at Ryde, Isle of Wight, on the 4th inst., in the 67th year of his age. Capt. Coghlan was well known to the whole British Navy as one of its bravest members, whose gallant exploits will ever be reflected on with pride and read with interest.

REDCAR.—On the 26th ult., off this port; crew supposed to be drowned. The Hopewell, from Whitby to Stockton, was driven on the rocks near here this morning, and is now on the beach with loss of rudder; crew saved.

GATEHOUSE.—On March 9.—The Greyhound has founded near the Isles of Fleet; crew saved. It is blowing a heavy gale at S. S. W.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT WESTMINSTER.—On Thursday night, shortly before eleven o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. Hawkins, tea-dealer and grocer, situate No. 54, Stratton-ground, Westminster. The building was three stories high, and closely bounded on each side. Flames issuing through the aperture in the shop window caused the discovery to be made by some of the neighbours, who, after raising the necessary alarm, aroused the inmates of the contiguous premises. By the exertions of the engine-men the fire was confined to the house in which it commenced, but it was entirely consumed.

POSTSCRIPT.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Mr. George Edward Anson, and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, presided on Thursday at a meeting at the Office of the Duchy of Cornwall, in Somerset House. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty in the afternoon at Buckingham Palace.

Monday next has been named as the day on which his Royal Highness Prince Albert will proceed to Portsmouth, and embark in the Black Eagle steam-vessel, for the Isle of Wight, to examine the fitness of the residence contemplated for her Majesty during the season for sea bathing.

The Duke of Wellington has issued cards for a grand dinner at Apsley House, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the noble directors of the Ancient Concerts, his Grace being director for the evening. The noble and gallant Duke will entertain a select circle, as usual, at Stratfield-saye, during the approaching Easter recess.

The *Herald* says “upon authority,” that there is no foundation for the rumours that have lately circulated of the intended resignation of the Lord Chancellor, and of the appointment of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland as his lordship's successor.

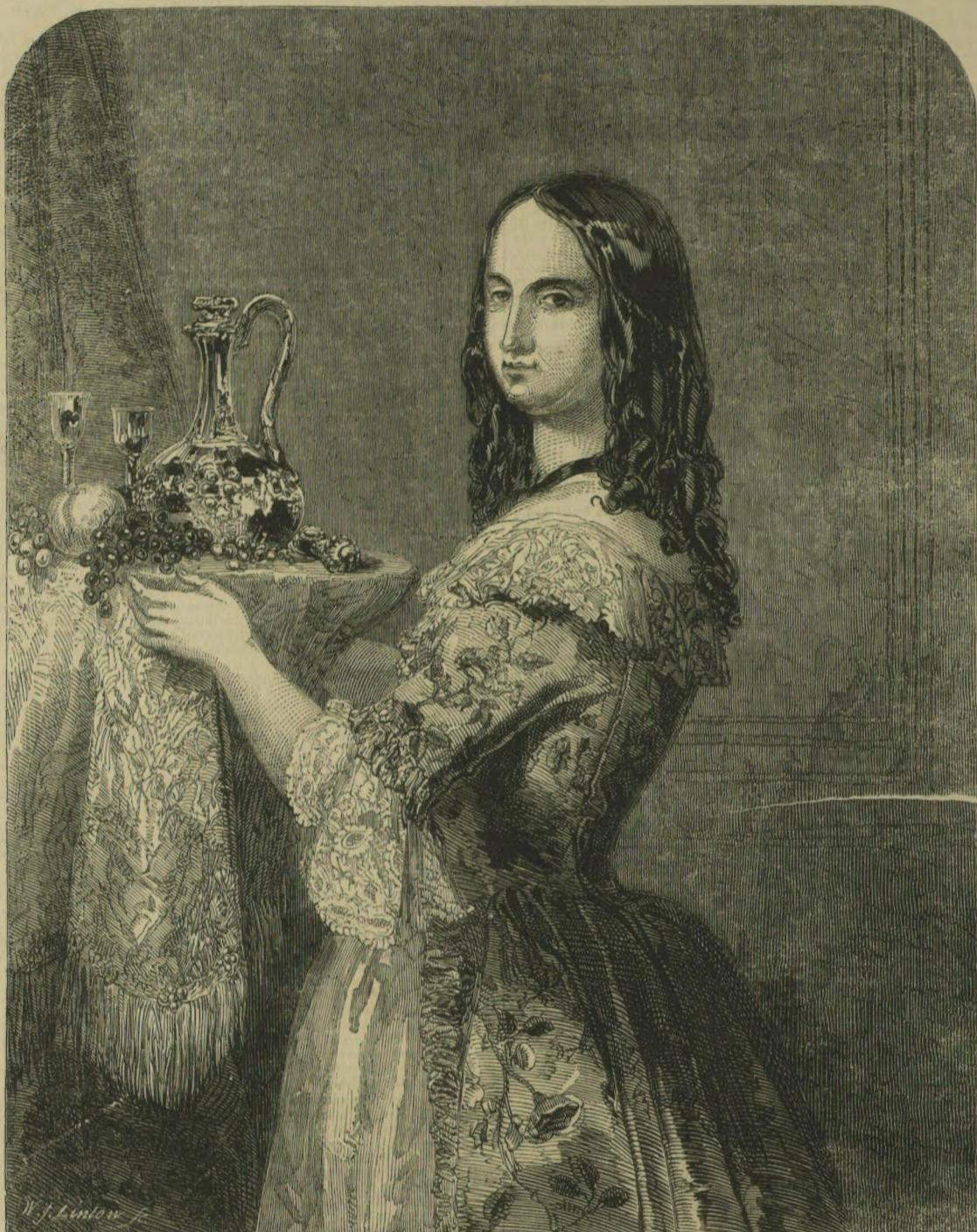
THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX'S LIBRARY.—By the will of the late Duke of Sussex it was directed that if the Government did not purchase his library within one year after his royal highness's decease, it was to be sold by public auction. The King of Prussia is now in treaty for the purchase of this rare collection of books, which consists of upwards of 45,000 volumes, the whole of which have been catalogued by Mr. Pettigrew, the duke's librarian, and the list transmitted to his Majesty. We have not heard the value placed upon them by his royal highness's executor. Even at the low average of half a crown a volume they would realize £5625.

The Earl of Devon departed on Thursday for Dublin, intending from thence to go to Dundalk, where the noble and learned earl, and the commissioners appointed to inquire into the tenure of land in that country, resume the active duties of the commission. From Dundalk they go to Newry, and subsequently to Armagh and Belfast, to prosecute their local investigations.

OXFORD.—On March 14.—This day the following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts: Rev. William F. Anson, University; Rev. George Appleby Cuxton, Magdalene Hall; Rev. Henry Wickens, Exeter; Rev. George Francis Turner, Trinity; Rev. Samuel Edward Maherley, Christ Church; Rev. John Griffiths, Christ Church; James Wickens, Christ Church. Bachelors of Arts: Edward Stokes, Student of Christ Church; Edward William Newcome, Balliol. It has been determined to propose to Convocation that petitions be presented to both houses of Parliament, praying that the ancient sees of Bangor and St. Asaph may not be united, as provided for by the act of 6 and 7 William IV., chap. 77.

Mr. Murchison, as President of the Royal Geographical Society, gave his third *soiree* of the season,

FINE ARTS.—THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.



A LADY IN WAITING, OF THE TIME OF LOUIS XV. PAINTED BY LANCE.

"A Lady in Waiting," time of Louis XV. G. Lance.—The design, drawing, and general finish of this picture are most admirable; but we could wish that the artist painted the cheek of his fair Hebe as well and as truly as he has.

The rich roundtude of Bacchus' food.

His grapes, nevertheless, are sour grapes; for we cannot, with all our desire to eat them, be permitted to reach them; and it is but a sorry compliment to the principal object in the picture to say that, if we could, we would rather taste them than her "vermillion lips," although the motto which she seems to be exultingly exclaiming—

Auxerre est le boisson des Rois,

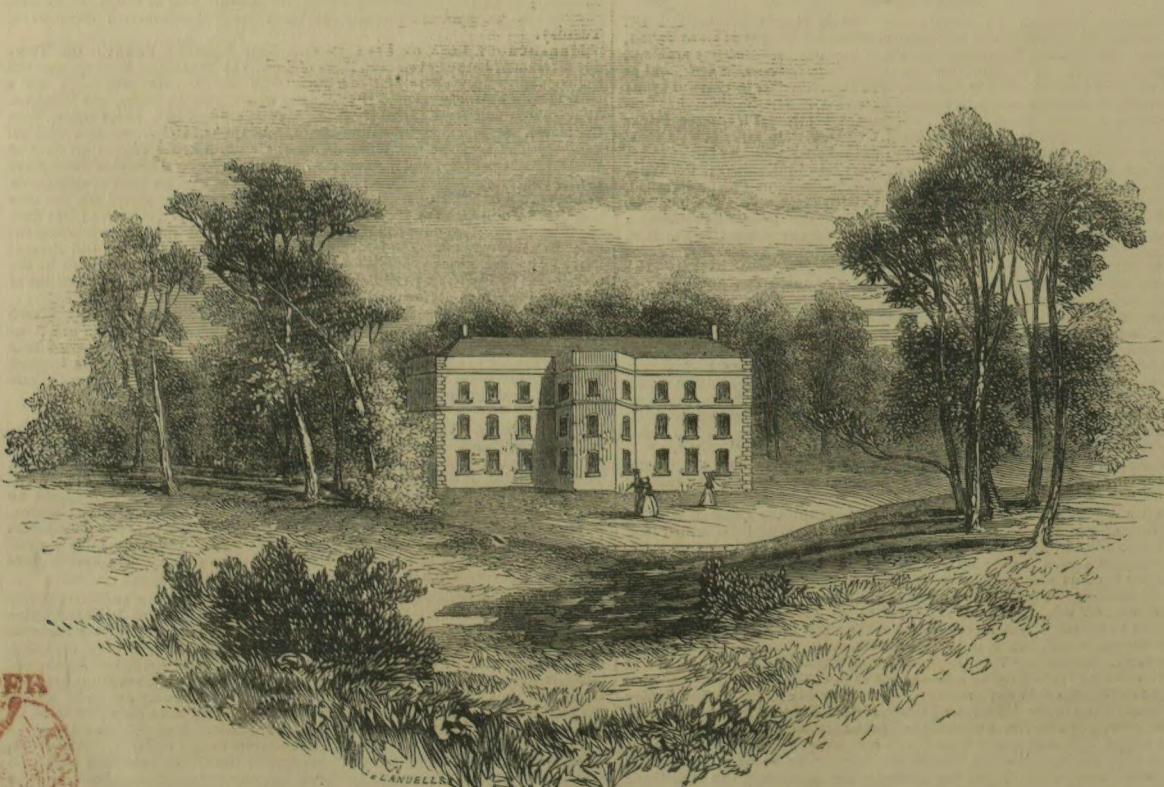
might probably be sweeter from her lips than if uttered by anybody else. The face is too *hardly*, or *flatly*, coloured, but the outline and the expression are well drawn and portrayed; moreover, the costume is beautifully detailed. Altogether the *connoisseur* in modern art cannot fail to be pleased.

OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

In our paper of last week we announced that the above mansion,

the seat of Lady Isabella Blachford, had been taken for her Majesty, with an option to purchase the property if approved of. The Royal Household are expected to arrive at Osborne House in May; but considerable additions must be made to the building, to accommodate a very large establishment.

Osborne is beautifully situated in the neighbourhood of East Cowes, one of the best points in "the Island." The mansion is placed in a fine park, well stocked with noble timber, and adjoining eastward the grounds of Norris Castle, the residence of her present Majesty and the Duchess of Kent, in the summer of 1831. The views from Osborne are extensive, and of varied beauty, though certainly not equal to the prospect from Norris Castle, which latter commands the Southampton water, and the roadstead of Cowes; while Osborne takes a more easterly range, including Portsmouth, Spithead, &c., being shut out by the high grounds of Norris, from the views to the westward. Very little of the mansion is seen from the high road; but in sailing along the coast, the house appears to be a handsome square edifice, seated at the head of an ample lawn, which slopes gently to a valley-open to the sea-beach. The whole park, strictly private, extends down to the sea, with good landing places. The



OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, THE INTENDED RESIDENCE OF HER MAJESTY.

mansion was in the occupation of Eustace Mann, Esq. during the civil wars between Charles I. and his Parliament. There is a copse adjoining called Money Copse, where the proprietor, it is said, during the wars, buried all his money, plate, &c., and upon searching for it again it could not be found; it is the general belief, from tradition, that the property still remains secreted. The mansion has on the ground floor a drawing-room, dining-room, and library, with two ante-rooms and halls. The first and second floors contain sixteen bed and dressing-rooms; very inadequate accommodation for a royal suite. When her Majesty, then Princess Victoria, and the Duchess of Kent occupied Norris Castle, Osborne and another house or two were taken for Sir John Conroy, and other branches of the establishment. Since that period the fields known as Sambles Farm, comprising about a hundred and sixty acres, now called East Cowes Park Estate, have been converted into beautiful rides, groves, &c., and on the estate there are now ten new spacious villas nearly finished. Osborne Park and wood, with gardens, &c., contain 346 acres, the whole of which is freehold. The farm adjoining is copyhold, and contains 424 acres.

NEWSPAPER REPORTING.—Towards the conclusion of the O'Connell banquet a great number of copies of the *Sun* newspaper, containing nearly seven columns of the proceedings of the meeting, including the whole of the speech of Mr. O'Connell, which was reported and printed within twenty minutes of the close of its delivery, were distributed throughout the meeting gratuitously. The desire to obtain the papers was intense, and various sums of money were offered for them, which were refused. In the course of his speech, on proposing the toast of "The Press," Mr. Hindley alluded to this unexampled instance of the rapidity of the press in conveying intelligence, and observed, that it might be taken as a specimen of what the press could accomplish when occasion called for unusual exertions.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—**ADEN.** February 4.—The Oriental Company's steamer Bentinck arrived here on the 29th ult., at midnight, having made the passage from Suez in only five days six and a half hours (1340 miles), the quickest ever yet done in the Red Sea. The East India Company's steamer Berenice (with the mails), which left Suez six hours before the Bentinck, did not arrive here until the 31st ult., at 10 P.M., having been seven days and eleven hours making the passage. The Victoria, East India Company's steamer, was in waiting to take on the mails to Bombay, and started with them and the passengers on the 1st inst., at 8 A.M. The Bentinck, however, although having to coal here, left this for Calcutta, &c., eight hours before the arrival of the Berenice, and eighteen hours before the mails per Victoria started.

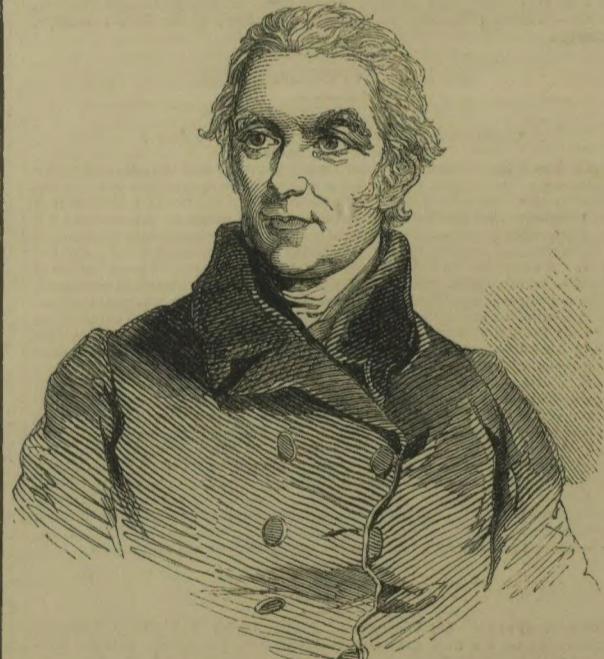
THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—At a meeting of the Corporation of London, for improving the approaches to London Bridge, held on Wednesday, the deputation appointed to confer with the Commissioners of Metropolitan Improvements, on the question of obtaining further space at the east end of the new Royal Exchange, made their report. The application was supported by a memorial from the merchants, bankers, brokers, and traders of the City. The memorial was signed by all the first names of the City. In opposition to further improvements in this quarter, Magdalen College appeared by their steward, Mr. Blagrove, and Mr. Sheriff Moon, their tenant. After having heard evidence from all these parties, the commissioner, it appeared, determined that a more extended space at the east end of the New Royal Exchange would greatly conduce to the effect of the building and the convenience of those who are to frequent it, but that, looking to the numerous and important claims upon any funds which might be provided by the Legislature for improvements in the metropolis, they could not feel justified in recommending to her Majesty or to Parliament that any advance of money from public sources or from local taxation should be made for this purpose. This determination appears to have produced but one feeling in the City, which is that of universal regret, that an opportunity has thus been lost which cannot occur again.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF LIEUTENANTS CATWELL AND VANSITTART, R.N.—On Wednesday, the 13th Dec., as the men of her Majesty's ship Agincourt were exercising aloft, one of them, unfortunately, lost his hold, and fell from the main-yard-arm, and striking against the rigging, bounded with frightful force, from the spare-top-sail-yard, and fell insensible into the sea. Lieutenants Catwell and Vansittart instantly dashed overboard after him; the former officer was, however, from his position, unable to make way against the tide and reach the sinking man; Mr. Vansittart was nearer to him, and with almost superhuman exertions (being burdened with the whole of his uniform), saved the poor fellow's life, supporting him a considerable time until a boat could be lowered.

THE PACKETS.—A statement has appeared in some West of England journals, that the packets are to be removed from Southampton to Plymouth. The place of rendezvous is named, and even the time of removal is stated to be in July next. We are enabled to say, in contradiction to the above, that, although the packets are not unalterably fixed at Southampton, they will not be removed to Plymouth this year, nor is it at all probable the question of their removal to Plymouth will be entertained until the railway from that place to Exeter is far advanced.

THE LATE SIR HENRY HALFORD, BART., M.D.

On Saturday last, this distinguished physician expired at his house in Curzon-street. The deceased baronet was the second son of Dr. James Vaughan, of Leicester, by Miss Smalley, second daughter of Alderman John Smalley, of that



THE LATE SIR HENRY HALFORD, BART., M.D.

town, and maternal grand-daughter of Sir R. Halford, Bart., and cousin of the last baronet of that family. He was born on the 2d of October, 1766, and received his early education at Rugby School, and at Christchurch, Oxford. He afterwards studied medicine at Edinburgh, and commenced practice, in conjunction with his father, at Leicester. In 1792 or 1793, he settled in London, and rose with wonderfully rapid steps to the very first practice. After the death of Dr. Baillie, in 1823, he was left absolutely without a rival. In 1830 he was elected President of the College of Physicians, and remained in that office until his death, having been re-elected every year for nearly a quarter of a century.

Sir Henry Halford was Physician to four successive Sovereigns, three of whom he attended in their last illnesses, as well as many other branches of the Royal Family, for he was held in the highest regard by every member of the family of George III. So great was his celebrity, that it occurred to him, in the course of his practice, to be consulted by several Sovereigns of other states, as well as by a great many foreigners of the very first distinction. At one period, he is said to have realised £30,000 per annum by his practice.

Sir Henry Halford married March 31, 1795, the Hon. Elizabeth Barbara St. John, second daughter of John, eleventh Lord St. John, who died June 17, 1833. On the death of Sir Charles Halford, Baronet, his cousin, he inherited the estates of that baronet, and assumed the name of Halford, in lieu of his patronymic Vaughan.

As a physician Sir Henry Halford was a favourite with all classes, and enjoyed a remarkable degree of confidence of his patients. In consultation he was much regarded by his professional brethren on account of the quickness of his perception, the soundness of his judgment, and the readiness and abundance of his resources. In society he was prized, for a strong natural sagacity and good sense he added the charm of a highly classical taste, and considerable literary attainments. In temper and disposition he was remarkably sociable and kind-hearted.

Sir Henry Halford was the author of some *livraisons*, or pamphlets, which display an intimate knowledge of the classics, and the learned spirit of research; such are Sir Henry's Harveian Oration; and papers on the Poisons of the Ancients, Deaths of Eminent Persons, &c. Several years since, too, Sir Henry published an account of the opening of the coffin of King Charles I., at Windsor, which excited considerable attention at the time.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON.



KNIGHT OF ST. PATRICK.

We last year assisted in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, by laying before our readers a full, true, and graphic account of the birth, parentage, and education of Ireland's illustrious saint, together with a series of engravings illustrative of the manner in which this great occasion is observed at the Castle of Dublin on the morning of every 17th of March, as well as the more quiet and homely way in which it is taken into account, in the evening, by the sons of the shamrock resident in London, at the Freemasons' Tavern, in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. To-day we have prescribed for ourselves a similar duty, and here present a few sketches, which cannot fail to increase the interest which every honest Englishman takes in the welfare and prosperity of Ireland. Subjoined will be found a view of the Schools belonging to the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, in Stamford-street, in which upwards of 500 children, belonging to the poorer classes of Irish resident in the British metropolis, are clothed, educated, and maintained. This institution—which is certainly not the least important in its objects of the many temples of charity which do credit to London—is mainly indebted for its support to the appeal made on its behalf at the anniversary dinner of the Society, the sixty-first of which takes place this day, at Freemasons' Hall. The chair is taken, we observe, by that excellent and distinguished young nobleman, Lord Morpeth, who leaves the bed side of a sick father, now, happily, convalescent, to advocate the claims of a charity connected with a nation and a people whom he loves, and by whom in return he is almost idolized. Last year the office of chairman was filled by his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, being the first time he had ever appeared in public in that capacity, and his *début* was most successful. We observed, however, upon that occasion the list of those present did not contain the names of many persons connected by the strongest ties with the Sister Country—many who affect to take a deep interest in the welfare of Ireland—who are loud enough when occasion suits them on the subject of education—and whose example of liberality, if properly made, as on an occasion of this kind, could not possibly fail to have a beneficial effect on the funds of the institution. To our mind, if there be one thing better calculated than another to

inspire the Irish people with confidence in our kindly dispositions towards them, and to soften down those asperities which are but too often created by political and religious agitators, it is the noble and disinterested display of British benevolence which occurs on St. Patrick's Day, and which too much pains cannot be taken to improve and perpetuate.

The procession of the children to Freemasons' Hall, which is annexed, is one of the most gratifying and affecting sights which the metropolis presents. There you behold a troop of well-fed, well-instructed, good-humoured, and merry little strangers, who owe it to your bounty that they are now in the fair way of becoming respectable members of society, instead of matriculating in the Rookery of St. Giles's—to take a degree at Newgate, or join the Foreign Mission at Botany Bay. We call upon Irishmen of all denominations and every shade of politics to lend a helping hand in this good work. Let

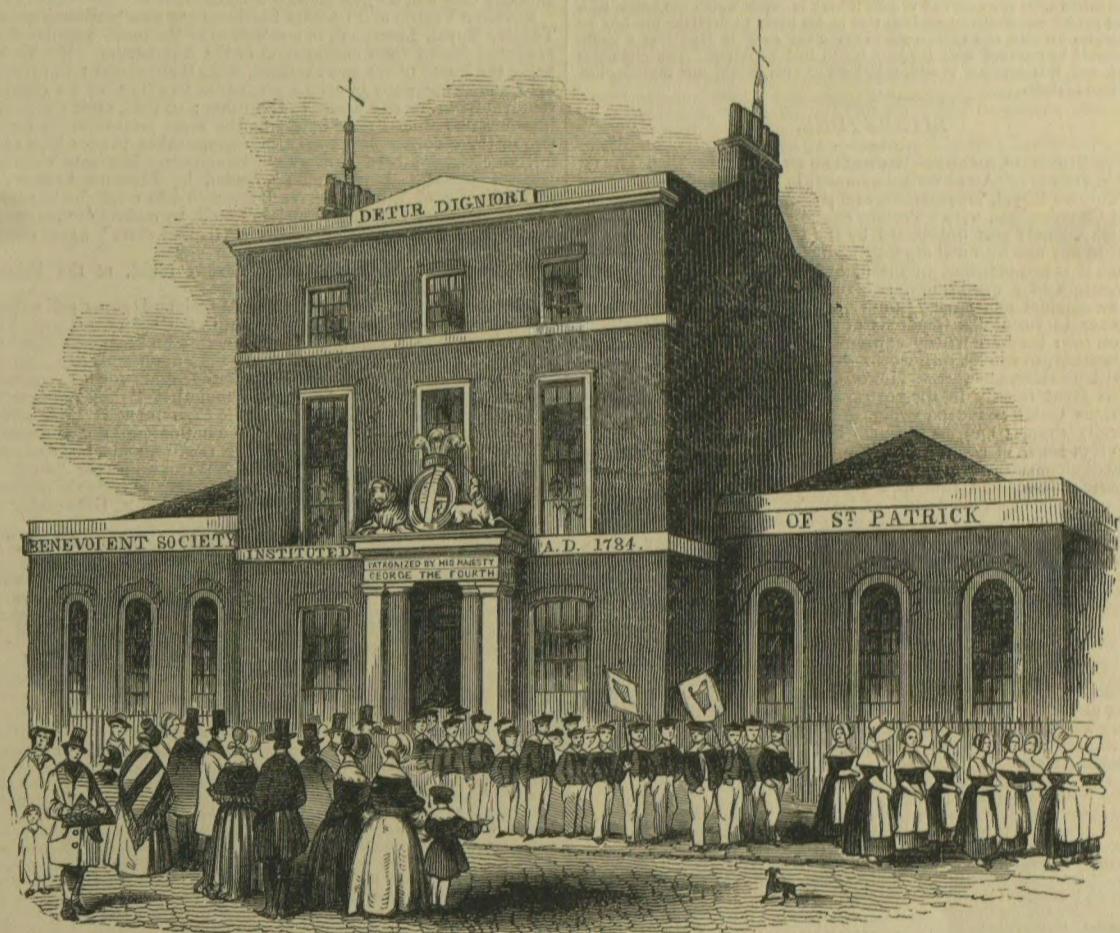
the amount of their subscriptions not be regulated by the politics of the chairman who may be called on to preside over them, but let them, if they can, join cordially with the "Saxon" in doing that which, properly speaking, should be the object of their own peculiar solicitude.

We trust that on the present occasion, when the affairs of Ireland, and the distracted state of that country, are the absorbing themes of public discussion in almost every assembly, Irish noblemen and men of property, who have so much at stake, will come forward, and avail themselves of the opportunity of pouring oil upon the troubled waters of Irish politics, and endeavour to induce a better mode of thinking to the masses, by propounding schemes of practical benefit, which, if properly put before them, cannot fail to supersede the wild theories of political aggrandisement which have been their only nurture for years, and which they have enjoyed, we trust, to re-



IRISH HARP.

BADGES OF THE ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.



SCHOOLS OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK.

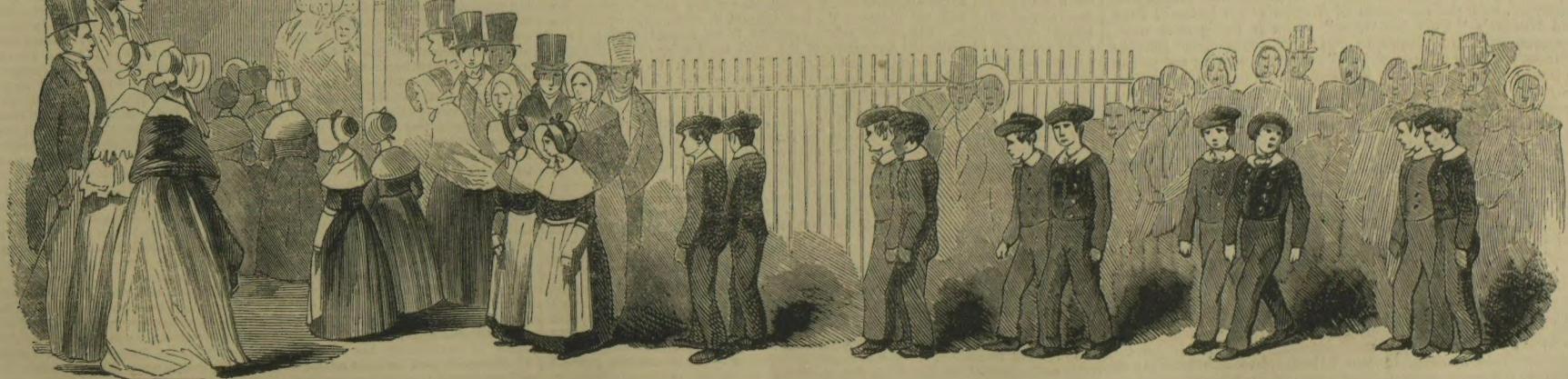
pletion. If Irish gentlemen in the upper walks of life would only consent to make a sacrifice of their political and party prejudices on the altar of their common country, we have that confidence in the people that if so encouraged and so countenanced they would begin to hesitate about the expediency of "Monster Meetings," of whatever kind, and seriously reflect on the value of the time which they had spent in political pursuits.

If anything were wanting to stimulate the exertions of the benevolent in the cause of this charity, it would be found in the following regulation, promulgated by the founders, and which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to persons of all denominations:—

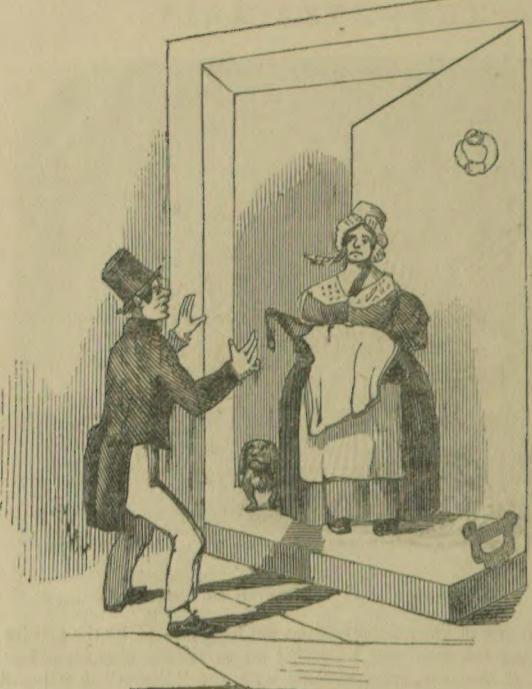
"That the Teachers under this Charity be desired to see that the children attend to their religious duties, (according to their parents' wishes,) the Protestant children to Protestant worship; the Catholic to Catholic worship; and all others to their respective modes of com-

munion—the principles and protection of this Institution extending without prejudice or distinction to all forms of faith; but that no religious controversy, or any tendencies to proselytism be ever allowed in the Schools—the Teachers being hereby most strictly enjoined to cultivate in all their pupils the utmost good-will to each other, and the entire extinction of all religious bigotry."

From the financial statement for the past year it appears that the receipts amounted to £1935 8s. 10d., which included a former balance of £85 3s. 2d. Benefactions, since the anniversary, including the profits of the dinner, £955 18s.; one year's dividend on stock, £868 1s. 8d.; Queen's tax returned. Deducting the expenditure, a balance of £217 13s. 2d. remained with the treasurer. The funded property of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick is £30,000 Three per Cents, in the names of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Downshire, and Edward Thomas Bainbridge, Esq., the treasurer.



PROCESSION OF THE ST. PATRICK'S CHILDREN TO FREEMASONS' TAVERN.



NOVEL IMPOSITION.

The above cut-let is meant to represent a novel fraud, not less ingenious than daring in its character, which was successfully played off at the residence of Mr. James Whiskin, a county magistrate, No. 10, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, on Wednesday last. A boy in the employ of Mr. Hewer, butcher, of Newgate-market, having to deliver a prime haunch of forest mutton at Mr. Whiskin's, was followed by one of those numerous class of beings who "live by their wits," who witnessed the delivery of the tempting joint. The butcher's boy had scarcely turned upon his heel when the cook was again summoned to the door, and the impostor, with breathless anxiety, declared he had been sent by Mr. Hewer to overtake the lad, as he had brought the wrong joint. The cook expressed her belief that it was very fine meat, upon which the man protested that Mr. Hewer would not offend Mr. Whiskin under any circumstances by supplying him with a joint of such second-rate quality. The cook then, unsuspectingly, inquired what the man had to take it back in, upon which the latter, with the most perfect nonchalance, replied, that in his haste to overtake the boy he had forgotten his tray, and that he would thank the cook to lend him a cloth, which should be returned with the joint which had to follow. The cloth was supplied, and, it is needless to add, that neither man, cloth, nor mutton, has been heard of since.

LITERATURE.

THE PROHIBITED COMEDY.—RICHELIEU IN LOVE, OR THE YOUTH OF CHARLES I. An historical comedy, in five acts, as accepted at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, and prohibited by authority of the Lord Chamberlain, with a Preface explanatory. Henry Colburn. Why this comedy was unlicensed by the Chamberlain will be pretty evident to any one who will dip into its pages,—*passim*, we may say—although it is not deficient in merit, but, on the contrary, abounds with passages of a quaint, idiomatic nature, which exhibit the writer to be an original and daring thinker. The besetting sin of it is, an indulgence in licentious freedoms of language, and occasionally of situation too: they are witty expressed and contrived; but the wit of this author, to use his own words, "is an unbroken colt, that runs away with his rider, and throws him oft in a ditch or a quickset hedge." There is great fidelity in the portraits of the reckless Buckingham and Prince Charles—indeed every one of the dramatis personae is graphically drawn; and we have no hesitation in pronouncing the play to be a work of genius, although it is here and there disfigured by a tendency to coarseness. The explanatory preface is ably written—evincing consummate skill as a logician, a scholar, and one possessed of "*mens conscientia recti*," at least, as poetically regards the creation of an original work. It is written in the same spirit of gall as that of Colman's to his "Iron Chest," but has a nobler object, and is withal more elegant, pointed, and classical. We hope this author, whose name at present *stat in umbra*, will not be disheartened by the Chamberlain's blight, but will speedily blossom forth again.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS OF ANCIENT MUSIC.

The first of the series of these concerts was given on Wednesday evening under the direction of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The following was the selection:—

PART I.

Dead March (Samson)	Handel.
Chorus, " Requiem Aeternam" (Requiem)	Mozart.
Trio, " Benedictus" (from service in F)	Cherubini.
Motet and Chorus, " Ecco quoniodo"	Hæhnell, 1570.
Recit., " My prayers are heard" (Deborah)	Handel.
Air, " Tears such as tender" (Deborah)	Handel.
Chorus, " Cum Sancto" (from service in E flat)	Graun.
Air, " Lord remember David" (Redemption)	Handel.
Recit., " Heed not these black illusions" (Jephthah)	Handel.
Air, " The smiling dawn"	Handel.
Quartet, " Gaudent in colis"	Walliser, 1610.
Recit., " Ma, che insolita" (La Resurrezione)	Handel.
Aria, " O voi dell' Ercubo" (La Resurrezione)	Handel.
Air, " Let the bright Seraphim" (Samson)	Handel.
Chorus, " Hallelujah" (Messiah)	Handel.

PART II.

Overture (Occasional)	Handel.
Recit., " Che Vedi" (Briseide)	Naumann.
Aria, " Ah! se perdo" (Briseide)	Naumann.
Chorus, " Be-not afraid" (Die Hirten bei der Krippe)	Türk.
Terzetto, " Mi lasci, o madre"	Winter.
Selection from service in B flat, " Credo"	Hummel.
Quintetto, " Sento, o Dio"	Mozart.
Recit., " Divine Andate" (Boudouca)	Purcell.
Duet, " To arms" (Boudouca)	Purcell.
Glee, " When winds breathe soft"	Webbe.
Chorus, " Worthy is the Lamb" (Messiah)	Handel.

There is still a lingering of affection about this society which is anything but generally amiable. Not long ago they would have been horrified if by chance their printer used a C instead of a T in the middle of the word *ancient*, and now they would not use the word "mass" for the world, but, forsooth! it must be "service!" Then, again, every work from which a selection was made was mentioned in the programme, with the exception of Winter's "Il Ratto di Proserpina" and Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte." This is being over nice. The performance was most admirable, but there was no great novelty raked up "from the dust of the schools." Handel was the prevailing dish of the treat; but he is a kind of *perdrix* that we will not object to have *toujours*. The compositions of Naumann, Hæhnell, and Türk possess no very startling beauties, and seemed weak efforts by the side of the Giant of Song. Of the singers we must speak with unqualified praise. Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Hawes, Messrs. Bennett, Phillips, &c., sang most admirably. One of the sweetest *morceaux* of the evening was Winter's terzetto, "Mi lasci, o madre," which was charmingly sung by Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Hawes, and Mr. Bennett.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington was present, and was saluted with "See the Conquering Hero comes."

NEW MUSIC.

SONGS OF THE VIRGINY BANJOIST; a Collection of Celebrated Negro Melodies (?) Written and Sung by D. D. EMMIT. D'Almaire and Co., Soho-square.

There is considerable humour in the lithographed illustrations of this publication, particularly in the last one, which exhibits, what we suppose we must call "The Nigger's Study." The idea of placing busts of Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, &c., around the room, certainly

not with "*compressis labris*," but in "*ore rotundo*" form, is rather amusing. Is the music of "The Old English Gentleman" an original negro melody? *Au reste*, we have a sufficient number of bad English poets at home, without seeking succour from the far west to still more deteriorate our language. Mr. Rice and Mr. Emmitt, and, *id genus omne*, may be very genuine specimens of *outlandishness*, but we cannot help deplored that such a work as the present, a collection of nonsensical, worthless rubbish, should have attracted the serious attention of one of our most respectable musical establishments. Our English slang songs, low as they are, often exhibit some flashes of wit; these things show "a plentiful lack of it." But—

"Inductus quid enim saperet, &c.?"

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

ABROAD AND AT HOME.

BRAHAM IN SCOTLAND.—This first of all *reading* vocalists has just paid the Modern Athens a visit with his two sons, and has had a most enthusiastic reception from the Greeks, after an absence of fifteen years from their metropolis—we had nearly written *Acropolis*.)

MORE LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF NATIONAL MUSIC.—Mr. Lover, the more than Da Vinci of his day, (for he is not only a good painter, but he writes the words of songs, composes or adapts music to them, or them to music, *c'est égal*, but moreover sings them with "due emphasis and discretion.") Mr. Lover, we repeat, lest our readers should forget our nominative, has announced a series of lectures on the Music, Poetry, and Traditions of his country, which cannot fail to be attractive in the highest degree. We need not say that Mr. L. is an Irishman, accomplished as a poet, painter, and musician, who can without sacrifice wear on every day as well as the 17th of March (St. Patrick's), a trefoil or shamrock in his hat with the motto "*Tria juncta in uno*." We wish him success in his undertaking.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Keeley is now actively engaged in making preparations for the opening of the English Opera House. Applications have been made to many of the more successful dramatists, with a view to the production of original pieces, such as have not been exhibited at this theatre for some time past. Instead of the worn-out common places of the melo-dramatic school of writing, the new manager proposes to bring forward a succession of novelties, which will combine intellectual amusement with physical attractions. Mark Lemon, the successful author of the "Ladies' Club," and "Gwyneth Vaughan," is occupied in preparing a drama, which will be produced early in the season.

Mr. Hammond will take a benefit at the Strand Theatre on Monday next. On this occasion the performances will consist of the "Burlesque of Richard the Third," and other popular entertainments; in addition to which, the audience will have an opportunity of seeing the amusing follies of a "Night with Punch."

Madame Vestris and Charles Mathews are now performing at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, in a selection of the more popular dramas produced during their engagement at the Haymarket. Mr. Webster, being the lessee of the two theatres, finds it convenient to dispose of his London company in such a manner as to admit of an occasional removal from the one house to the other; so that, after the audience have become almost tired of seeing the same performances for some two or three consecutive weeks, a change takes place which at once introduces new faces and new entertainments. Madame Vestris and Charles Mathews have been succeeded by Madame Celeste, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, and Buckstone, and these artists continue to play in a variety of pieces, which serve very well to make the theatre-going world forget that other "bright particular stars" have suddenly disappeared.

The new farce produced on Wednesday night, at the Princess's Theatre, is by Mr. Oxenford.

It appears that the engagement of Monsieur Duprez will extend to a very limited number of nights, but that the salary received by the singer is more than sufficient to remunerate him for the difficulties of qualifying himself to perform before a London auditory. £100 per night is the sum awarded to Monsieur Duprez for his professional exertions! It is really gratifying to find that "they manage these things" so well, at a period when public excitement is kept alive by events which affect the condition of the nation, and not the interests of the stage! A French singer at one theatre, and a body of enthusiastic politicians at the other! Surely, it can no longer be said, that the stage presents no variety or novelty in its allowed exhibitions.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have been playing at Gloucester since the termination of their engagement at Drury-lane.

A new drama, by Mr. Bernard, author of "His Last Legs," &c., is in rehearsal at the Haymarket.

It is somewhat doubtful, we believe, whether Mr. Farren will be enabled to re-appear upon the stage during the present season. He is recovering rapidly, but his medical advisers seem to think that he will not, for some time to come, be in a condition to "study" the peculiarities of such characters as are usually assigned to him.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

A petition, presented by the Earl of RADNOR from the county of Somerset, praying for a more equitable and equitable arrangement of the import duties, led to some discussion, in the course of which the noble earl admitted that the expenses of those parties who had gone from Taunton to the meeting at Bridgewater were paid.—Lord PORTMAN denied that the opinions of that meeting could be considered as a fair criterion of the feelings of the people of Somerset respecting the corn laws.—The Duke of WELLINGTON was of opinion that it would be most injudicious to interfere with the present corn laws.—The Duke of RICHMOND admitted that it was all fair to have paid the expenses of the parties from Taunton to Bridgewater; but he thought it was not very liberal, after they had done their work, not to pay their expenses back again. (A laugh.)

Lord BROUGHAM, in nominating the committee on the Privy Council Bill, defined that he had any object in carving out a place for himself, and said that he had already three times refused an appointment of this nature. The report was slander, invented by malice, and her bastard sister falsehood; both begotten by the father of lies upon the weakness of human nature.

In reply to a question from Lord Brougham, it was stated by Lord WHARNCLIFFE that the new House of Lords would be ready for the reception of their lordships at the commencement of the next session of Parliament, if the House of Commons would consent to go to the expense of temporary fittings. It could not be completed with permanent fittings at so early a period.

In reply to a question from Lord Lilford, the Bishop of PETERBOROUGH, in reference to the case of a clergyman in his diocese, whose conduct had occasioned great scandal, explained that under the Church Discipline Act he was deprived of all power of interference, as the immorality of the party had taken place more than four years ago, and the act limited his jurisdiction to two years. He believed, however, that for a long time past the rev. gentleman alluded to had not officiated, the duties being performed by a curate.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

In the House of Commons the report of the Committee on the Three per Cent Annuities Act was brought up, and leave was given to bring in a bill founded on the resolutions.

On bringing up the report of the Committee of Supply, Capt. BERNAL moved for a copy of any correspondence which might have taken place between the Secretary at War and the widow of the late Colonel Fawcett, relative to withholding her pension. The gallant officer appealed to the house that Mrs. Fawcett should not be made the first victim of the rigid application of a rule which had been very laxly enforced against others.—Sir H. HARDINGE said that the near relationship of the parties left no alternative to the War Office, and in the whole of the circumstances there was nothing of a palliative character to justify the grant of a pension. He had, however, received the sanction of her Majesty to an amendment in the Articles of War to the effect of subjecting all officers to the penalty of being cashiered who, being concerned with or privy to a duel, shall not take steps to stop the proceedings, or bring the parties to an honourable reconciliation. The amendment, however, was not to extend to officers on half-pay, for he could not consent to place a restraint on military men in private life to which other gentlemen were not subjected.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE contended that the rule should apply to officers on half-pay.—Sir C. NAPIER thought the law should extend to civilians as well as military men, and he would punish all alike for duelling. The best course would be to make a rule that all duelists should fire across a table with one pistol loaded and the other not. Thus one duellist would be shot, and then they should hang the other.—Lord PALMERSTON thought as Colonel Fawcett had been challenged his widow might have been favourably considered.—Sir R. PEEL said that Colonel Fawcett had grossly insulted his relative by turning him out in the presence of his servants. Indeed all the circumstances justified the Government in declining to grant the pension, a course which was intended to denote decided disapprobation of such transactions. The new Articles of War would, he trusted, prevent the recurrence of similar calamities, and tend to the repression of duelling. Mr. BERNAL hoped that the case of Mrs. Fawcett would be reconsidered. She was the victim of a system almost sanctioned by the general feelings and practice of society.—Lord HOWICK condemned duelling as an unchristian and bar-

barous practice, but thought Mrs. Fawcett would be hardly dealt with, unless some general measure were adopted repressing it altogether. After some further conversation, in which Mr. Cowper, Sir R. H. Inglis, and Mr. Brotherton took part, Capt. Bernal withdrew his motion.

The report of the Committee of Supply was then brought up, and agreed to. Mr. O'CONNELL obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the law relating to Roman Catholic charities and the tenure of lands for the purposes of Roman Catholic worship in Ireland.

Mr. HUME obtained a Select Committee to inquire into the present state of the tobacco trade, with a view to check the smuggling of that article. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

After some ministerial explanations with regard to private bills, a discussion arose respecting the College of Maynooth, in consequence of a motion made by Lord Monteagle for the production of papers connected with that establishment. The scope of the argument of the noble lord was to prove the necessity of an extension of the grant to Maynooth, with a view to improve the education of the priesthood of the Roman Catholic faith in Ireland. There was no opposition to the motion on the part of the Government, and the papers were consequently granted.

Some routine business was transacted, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

After the presentation of a number of petitions, Mr. COBDEN brought forward his motion for a select committee to inquire into the effects of protective duties on imports upon the interests of tenant-farmers and farm labourers of this country. The honourable gentleman strongly urged upon the attention of the house all the arguments which for the last twelve months have been so perseveringly inculcated by the Anti-Corn-Law League, and illustrated those arguments by facts which had come to his knowledge in the course of his inquiries into the state of the agricultural districts during the last summer and autumn. He only sought for inquiry, and was of opinion that material benefit to the country would be the result, for all former agricultural committees had heard evidence on one side only, and were therefore comparatively valueless. He would not desire anything better than to have Lords Spencer and Ducie examined on one side of the question before the committee he moved for, and the Dukes of Buckingham and Richmond on the other, leaving the agriculturists and the public generally to judge as to the weight of reasoning adduced before it.—Mr. GLADSTONE complimented the hon. gentleman upon the very able speech which he had made, as well as the temperate tone in which he had sought to impress his arguments upon the house; but he questioned the correctness of his calculations, and also of the inferences which he drew from them; and more than hinted that the arguments resorted to by him on that occasion for the purpose of showing the slight effect the adoption of free-trade principles would have in the way of reducing prices, were very different from those which he was in the habit of using with considerable effect elsewhere. He (Mr. Gladstone) was opposed to the motion, being fully convinced that they would do nothing by means of a select committee which they could not do without it much better. It would, in his opinion, be a delusion to the public, while creating alarm amongst the agriculturists, whose apprehensions would be all alive at the appointment of a committee emanating from a quarter pledged to foregone conclusions.—Mr. HAWES characterised the opposition of the right honourable gentleman as most unsatisfactory to the country. The refusal of the committee was nothing less than an invitation to all moderate men to embark at once in active agitation to procure the repeal of the Corn-law.—Lord POLLINGTON opposed the motion for the appointment of the committee, as did also Mr. SCOTT, who said that the statements of Mr. Cobden, as respects the rate of wages in Scotland, were wholly inaccurate.—Lord WORBLEY, in opposition to the motion, read some calculations made by an experienced farmer in Lincolnshire, directly contrasting those adduced by Mr. Cobden, respecting the proportion which labour bore to rent in farming pursuits.—Mr. B. COCHRANE said that Mr. Ferrand was detained in Yorkshire, where he was serving on the grand jury, and was consequently unable to move that night the amendment of which he had given notice.—Mr. CURTEIS said that Mr. Cobden's statement was very exaggerated as to the state of the agricultural population. He would oppose the motion, and would even say that, if forced to abandon a fixed duty which he had hitherto advocated, he would fly to the sliding scale, rather than resort to no protection at all.

—Mr. BROTHERTON entered into some statistical details in order to prove that the agricultural interest was by no means the most important in this country. A committee ought to be granted in order to investigate facts and arrive at the truth as to those points upon which a difference of opinion now appeared to exist.—Colonel WOOD denied the fairness of Mr. Brotherton's stati tics.—After a few words from Lord KELBURN, Colonel SITHORPE expressed his surprise that Mr. Cobden had brought forward his motion on that evening, instead of bearing a white wand at Covent-garden, and showing allegiance to the honourable and learned gentleman at whose dinner he was a steward. It was not, however, very astonishing that he should have preferred the company of that house; for as to the company at Covent-garden, he would say with Sir John Falstaff, that "he would not march through Coventry with them." (A laugh.)—Mr. VILLIERS supported the motion, contending that nothing could be more reasonable than to inquire into a matter of such importance as the effect of the Corn-laws upon the tenant-farmers of the country. It was a curious fact that the labourers were never so well off as when the protection failed, as in 1835.—Mr. BANKESS was decidedly opposed to the motion, which appeared to be framed for the purpose of enabling parties to vote in unison who could not otherwise be got to act together upon this question.—Mr. BRIGHT supported the motion by



MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

On Tuesday evening, Lord Monteagle, in the House of Lords, moved for certain papers relating to the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth; which affords a fit opportunity for introducing to our readers the economy of this peculiar establishment.

The Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, in the county of Kildare, is one of the principal Roman Catholic educational establishments in Ireland, and was founded pursuant to an act of the Irish Parliament, in 1795. The object of the institution is to provide a home education for the Irish priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, who were formerly compelled to resort to the Continental colleges. It was first opened for the reception of 50 students, in October, 1795. A lay college was shortly after attached, but this was discontinued in 1817. The building now accommodates about 500 students. Of this number 250 are free students, who are selected by the bishops of the several dioceses at yearly provincial examinations, and pay eight guineas at entrance, which is their only expense. The remainder are either pensioners, who pay twenty-one guineas per annum, and four guineas entrance; or half-pensioners, who pay only half the annual sum. The establishment is supported by these payments, by private bequests, and by a Parliamentary grant of £8928 per annum. The college is governed by a president, vice-president, dean, and procurator, or bursar. There are professors of the Sacred Scriptures, of Dogmatic Theology, of Moral Theology, of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, of Logic, of Belles Lettres, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, English Elocution, and of the Irish and French languages. The students rise at half-past five o'clock, and retire to rest at half-past nine in the evening. The period of study is usually five years. The building consists of a plain centre, with extensive returning wings. There are fifty-four acres of land attached, which are laid out as a park for the recreation of the students.

Lord Monteagle, on Tuesday evening, stated Mr. Pitt to have been the founder of Maynooth College, on the suggestion of Mr. Burke, and Lord Castlereagh one of its supporters. No public establishment has been more scrutinised in Parliament. The utmost sum voted is £23 per year, including commons, fuel, and candles. The building is incomplete, and the whole place is poverty-stricken. There are no apparatus nor philosophical instruments for scientific instruction; neither is there an adequate library, or a proper supply of books for

the scholars; and last year, such was the distress of the institution, that the vacation was, of necessity, prolonged five continuous months, because it had not the means of supporting the students during that period. To these pressing circumstances Lord Monteagle having called the attention of Parliament, and the Duke of Wellington having acquiesced in their emergency, an entire reform will, doubtless, be effected in the institution.

AQUATICS.—The ensuing season promises to be one of the best, for some years, from the arrangements that are in progress, particularly as relate to the Thames Regatta. The particulars of the proceedings as to the amount of prizes have not been as yet made known. Lord Castlereagh has been appointed president of the Committee of Management. The first meeting for the year of the St. George's Boat Club was held at Messrs. Scarle's Rooms, Lambeth, last week. Several boats are at present being prepared for the season by Messrs. Scarle.

STAMPED POSTAGE PAPER.

Government having determined to issue writing paper stamped, for the purpose of passing free through the Post-office, we have been enabled, from our own peculiar resources, to obtain a proof stamp, a correct representation of which is annexed.

The paper will be in half sheets, each of which will bear a beautifully embossed medallion portrait of her Majesty Queen Victoria, under whose auspices the penny postage was originally introduced. If the half sheet be intended for a small note or letter, when the paper is folded the stamp will fall on the right hand corner of the space usually allotted for the superscription. The paper thus made free of postage, may also be used as an envelope; in which case the stamp will fold into the centre of the space so appropriated. To this arrangement the authorities of the Post-office have given their sanction.

To prevent forgery, two silken lines of different hues have been introduced. This is the invention of Mr. Dickenson.

A variety of opinions have been expressed with reference to the utility of the proposed postage paper. It will be enough for us to say

moderate about 400 persons. This part of the undertaking will commend itself to the sympathy and support of the Christian public: it will not only provide church accommodation for the immediate neighbourhood, but also produce a permanent increase to the funds of the charity, by annual collections and sacramental offerings. The architect is Mr. Frederick Francis, of Oxford-street, and who was selected out of above thirty competitors.

The following is a brief history of the institution of the present hospital, and the origin of the intended new building.

In September, 1842, the present hospital, which is situated at Chelsea, was opened for the reception of that numerous class of patients who are the victims of pulmonary consumption. It was the first of the kind ever established. There is scarcely a disease of any severity, which does not find ready admission into the wards of the numerous hospitals and other asylums of refuge with which the metropolis abounds; but consumption, the most frequent and destructive malady

that the plan has been announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as merely experimental; and that it will, at least, add another facility for posting, which hitherto has not existed. So far, the proposal may be well received.

The half-sheets will be furnished to the public at the prices at which the envelopes are at present vendied.

Some little additional delay will take place before the sheets can be generally sold. The causes of this are the following:—The necessity of increasing the present stock of envelopes at Somerset-house, so that the demand for them may not exceed the supply; the time which will necessarily be required to issue instructions to the several post-masters throughout the United Kingdom, for legalizing and regulating the sale; besides other minor matters of a character purely official. The issue of the paper, however, it is calculated, will take place in the course of the ensuing week.

MACHINE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF ARMS, IN IRELAND.

This machine for registering arms, according to the regulation of the "Arms Act," for Ireland, is now in active operation throughout the country. It is the invention of Mr. Grubb, an engraver to the Bank of Ireland, and is of simple principle; the operator has merely to pass a point over the number to be registered on the table, which is repeated on the barrel of the gun or pistol placed above by another point; a rotary motion being obtained by means of a wheel and band beneath the table. When the arms to be registered are found to be too hard for this motion, acid is employed, and the object equally well effected. To mark or engrave each figure takes about 90 seconds, so that a large number of arms can be marked in an exceedingly short time. The sketch represents a policeman in the act of marking; and two gentlemen, who have just applied for a gun. The machines are kept in the police barracks, and are always worked by policemen.



MACHINE FOR REGISTERING ARMS, IN IRELAND.

in existence, finds all those establishments closed against it. The plea on which this vast number of persons, so affected, are refused admission, is that the lingering and almost certain fatality of the disease.

The following statement will show the magnitude of the evil which this institution is formed to remedy. Of the 60,000 deaths which occur every year in England and Wales from slow and lingering diseases, about 36,000 are traceable to pulmonary consumption. One-ninth, therefore, of the total mortality at all ages, and more than one-fifth of the mortality of adults is due to this cause; and as the duration of the disease, taking one case with another, is about two years, it follows that about 72,000 persons are constantly suffering from consumption, being at the rate of 4 persons in every 1000, of all ages; and 8 in every 1000 adults. Again, of the 45,000 deaths occurring every year in the metropolis, about 5,000, or one-eighth of the total mortality of the metropolis at all ages, and little less than one-fifth of the mortality of adults arises from this fatal disease, and upwards of 11,000 persons—being about 1 in 170 of the entire population of the metropolis, and more than 1 per cent. of the adults are constantly wasting away, under the attacks of this lingering malady.

Of these, about three-fourths occur in males, of whom a large proportion are working-men unable to provide for themselves and families—systematically excluded from our general hospitals, and uniting in their own persons every conceivable claim to sympathy and assistance. It may be well to add that many, very many, of these poor sufferers are the acknowledged victims of unventilated workshops—ill-constructed dwellings—vitiated atmosphere—long hours of work, and the want of open places for exercise and recreation.

Since the opening of the existing hospital, up to the present month, 115 patients have been received within its wards, and relief and medicine afforded to near 1500 out-patients. But in consequence of the limited size of the building, it has been found totally inadequate to the reception of the many distressing and urgent applications for admission. The Committee have appealed to the public for assistance to enable them to build a new hospital, capable of receiving a much greater number of patients; and there can be no doubt when the claims of this important charity, and its appeal for assistance be more generally known, that it will meet with a ready response.

The new hospital when completed will present such a combination for the most esteemed methods of treating consumption, as no other institution possesses. The warming and ventilation will be on the most approved principles, with special reference to the application of temperature of various degrees, so as to approximate with that of different climates, and with means for the impregnation of the atmosphere of particular apartments with various gases, vapours, &c.

The first stone of the new building will be laid, by a distinguished personage, in the ensuing month of June.

The hospital is under the patronage of our benevolent Queen, who is an annual subscriber of £10. It also ranks amongst its Vice-Presidents a long array of the nobility and eminent characters.



NEW HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, FULHAM-ROAD.



SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "LA ESMERALDA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

At length Mr. Lumley has commenced his campaign for the season of '44, with, as far as his liberality and zeal are concerned, the same spirit which characterised the opening of last season. The opera chosen for the occasion was the same that was presented on the first night of the opera, '43, Donizetti's "Adelia," of which production, and its present treatment, we can say little more than that a new singer (Corelli), sustained the part (*Olivier*) performed by Conti last year. His voice is melodious and cultivated, and his style is chaste, and so far effective as to procure him an encore in the aria "Me Batt il Cor." Persiani, if possible, was more delightful than ever, and Lablache, jun., gave evidence of vast and rapid improvement in the part of *Arnold*. At the termination of the opera, the National Anthem was sung with more effect than generally characterises its performance at this house. The ballet which followed (founded on a subject dramatised from the Surrey to Sadler's Wells), namely, Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," was excellently got up; Carlotta Grisi being the representative of *La Esmeralda*, the beautiful Bohemian. The monstrosities of this affair are, in a great measure, got rid of by the address of the ballet master, or composer of the ballet, M. Perrot. It is now the custom to call each scene at the opera a *tableau*; well, be it so; and there are five of them in this ballet, which are very beautiful. The first is a romantic view of old Paris, rendered still more picturesque by the occupants of the stage, a strange gipsy band, whilst

*Junctaque Nymphis Gratiae decentes
Alterno terram quatunt pede,*

at the head of whom

Cytherea chorus ducit Venus,

or, in other words, charming Carlotta Grisi.

The second tableau, "La Nuit des Noces," represents the retired chamber of Esmeralda. The third tableau consists of a splendid garden scene, decorated for the celebration of the nuptials of Phœbus with Fleur-de-lys—(by the way, what extraordinary nomenclature!) the fourth, the interior of an *auberge*, nothing particular; and the fifth a moonlight scene in the Grieves' happiest style, a beautiful night piece on the banks of the much-neglected Seine, which can boast of as delicious scenery along its meandering course as the more illustrated and celebrated Rhine. In this scene poetical justice is rendered to all parties, and the ballet concludes with general festivity. Carlotta Grisi fully realised the prophecies we made about her last year, when she appeared at Drury-lane; and of the new *debutante*, Mademoiselle Frasi, we can only say that she is very beautiful, very graceful, possessing in a great degree Cerito's agility, and likely, or more than that, sure to be a great favourite with the opera goers. The music by Pugni, the composer of that of "Ondine," which was so successful last season, is throughout *gracieuse et dansante*. The ensemble was brilliant in the extreme, and was rewarded by universal

approbation. The Italian Opera is a persevering root, "an obstinate root," as old Evelyn would say, and wherever it does strike, becomes, as it were, indigenous to the soil. It has never been more flourishing than of late under the culture of Mr. Lumley, and we trust that he will long continue in his management, to produce natives or exotics, we don't care which, who can

"So charm the senses of both eye and ear."

Our illustration represents the fifth tableau, or last scene, in which the *Esmeralda* is conducted to prison, followed by *Gribois*, who attempts to excite the populace in her defence, when the procession of *Le Roi des Fous* appears, *Quasimodo* being borne upon the shoulders of the *Tuands*. *Esmeralda* is led forth to execution, but the sentence is delayed by the timely interposition of *Phabus*, who declares her innocence. The affectionate manner in which his declaration of love is received excites his jealous rival *Frollo's* passion, who, in a fit of frenzy, rushes on *Esmeralda* to stab her. Luckily for her *Quasimodo* arrests his arm, seizes the dagger, and plunges it in the heart of the would-be assassin. Thus concludes what we can say truly is a most effective ballet.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

We have already mentioned the general splendid effect produced by M. Duprez in Rossini's "Guillaume Tell;" let him not now be offended if we say that he must fairly divide applause with Miss Romer, who, in "all her born days" as the expectants of the 17th of this month would say, never sang so well. Her performance of the romance, "Wild, rocky desert," was most exquisite; but the duet which followed was a thing

Of which we oft may dream, but seldom find.

Duprez' singing in this duet is about the most perfect bit of *cantabile* that we ever heard, and Miss Romer acquitted herself with a praiseworthy and rivalling power of exertion, not only physical but mental, which, as an English soprano, stood its ground against "the most eminent tenor in Europe."

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—This *let-able* house, we understand, has been taken by three parties, over whose interests the charming Mrs. Keeley is to preside as tutelary goddess or manageress. It has been an unlucky thing hitherto to have had anything to do with this establishment, but we hope matters will change and give prospect of a brighter future.

MR. BEULER.—This gentleman's annual concert took place last Monday evening at the Crown and Anchor, when a most numerous and highly respectable audience were kept in constant good humour by the drolleries of the host, and the excellent fare he provided for their entertainment. There was some very excellent vocal music, and the imitations of popular actors by W. Leman, Rede were applauded to the echo.



M. DUPREZ AND MISS ROMER, IN THE OPERA OF "GUILLAUME TELL," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER.

By MISS PARDOE.

CHAPTER II.

OH, that man could catch a ray from heaven when the light of mercy is shed abroad upon the earth! That he could learn to be just in his dealings, as well as magnificent in his sentiments. That he would seek to do his private duty ere he enrolls his name upon the printed and widely-diffused lists of published benevolence. Doubtless, it is glorious to be enabled to point out to the astonished foreigner the goodly palaces in which public beneficence houses itself in England; and God forbid that their number should be lessened by a single unit!—but, alas! it would be a far less pleasant task to point his attention to the damp and reeking cellars, and to the windowless and squalid garrets, in which proud and uncomplaining poverty sits apart, toiling from the break of day until its close—toil until the eye grows dim, and the pulse fails, and the heart shudders when it should beat, to earn, after all those hours of labour, and fasting, and watchfulness, and fever—for nothing fevers the starving-like over-toil—a few poor copper coins, enough to secure grudgingly another day of existence; (we will not call it life!) another loaf of bread and draught of water; and another night of straw, and hideous dreams, and day-break re-awakening to misery and famine.

No; we lead the stranger from hospital to asylum, and from asylum to hospital; we show him the wondrous inventions by which we teach the dumb to speak, the blind to labour, and the vicious to repent; we throw open to him the doors of our prisons, and we greedily drink in his praises of our national philanthropy, as he traverses the well-ventilated passages, and looks into the well-aired cells, with their wholesome beds, and their hot-water pipes, securing at once health and cleanliness; we guide him through the vestibules and galleries of our lunatic establishments, thronged by the maniac and the idiot; and we point with justifiable exultation to their unshackled limbs, and innocent (and often even useful) avocations—and we have every right to do this; for each and all of these are the glorious and appropriate monuments of a purer faith and a great nation: we could not dispense with one of them, and still be just to ourselves; but who would volunteer to play the *Cicerone* to the same curious observer through the vice-haunted and famine-tainted lanes and alleys of our Leviathan capital? Alas! there indeed would he find food for marvel—there indeed would he learn that even in civilised England, when the moral principle is once extinguished, the honest pauper who had turned from famine to crime, may laugh himself to scorn for his first dread of sin, amid the comparative luxuries with which sentiment has tempered justice! The overworked artisan and the heart-broken needlewoman die of starvation on their straw; and the hard mercy of the parish from which they had shrunk with honest pride even to their last breath, provides them with a contract-coffin at the outlay of a shilling; and they are flung, unpitied, into a pauper-grave. The felon is feasted and flattered into a mock repentance; the ladies of the land exhort and expostulate, and weep and pray about him; they administer alike to his palate and to his conscience; they are convulsed with grief when the law claims its victim; and their have been cases where the flowers which had decked his cell, have adorned him for the gallows!

A strange perversion of human feeling this, and one at which we should be inclined to smile, did not the tears of honest shame rise to rebuke the untimely and indecent mirth!



But we have been asked to write a tale, not to compose a moral essay: return we then to our subject.

We resume it in a garret. There is but one window in the dreary den, for such it may in truth be called; two of the panes have been replaced by paper in the narrow easement, which is situated midway of the sloping roof, which forms one side of the wall; and even the very paper looks old and weather worn, as though it had served its purpose through many changes of weather. The furniture consists of a worm-eaten and crazy wooden bedstead, without hangings, but rendered somewhat more decent by a woman's faded shawl stretched across between the bolster and the light; a straw mattress, covered with a coarse but clean canvas; the aforementioned bolster, a scanty blanket, and a worsted rug, composing all its equipment; whilst at the opposite corner of the floor a second mattress, similar in fashion and material, but less inviting both in texture and in colour, and less conveniently arranged, shows that the room is appropriated to a second tenant. A small deal table, a rush-bottomed chair, a wooden stool, and an empty trunk supporting some mean appliances for cleanliness, are the other objects which divert the eye from the occupants of the squalid chamber; and should the fastidious owner of a comfortable home turn with a disgusted shudder from our description, and accuse us of exaggeration in the sketch which we have made, we will only bid him go forth into the haunts of struggling and silent poverty—raise the latch of toiling penury, too proud to extend the hand of pauper supplication, and then judge us on his return.

The dwellers in this miserable home—if we may so profane a holy term which finds an echo in every honest heart—had originally occupied the best floor of the house in which they were still located. Sooth to say they had been poorly lodged even then, but the place afforded no better accommodation; and so long as they remained in their first apartments they had commanded a certain semblance of respect from the hard-handed and heart-seared mistress of the tenement. A sore and bitter struggle, multiplied sacrifices, and a wild and half-maddened energy, which hoped even when hope was over, had, for a time at least, enabled them to retain their original lodging; but the day came when not only the few remaining objects of ornament, but even some of the necessary articles of apparel possessed by the wretched partners in misfortune, had been disposed of at one-half their value—for the needy have neither the time nor the authority to compel honest treatment—and they found themselves unable longer to indulge in the luxury of even a semblance of comfort.

To one of them this was a bitter and a killing truth; and when it glared out upon her in all its naked hideousness, she clasped her wasted hands over her shining eyes, and in the first paroxysm of her tortured spirit, she prayed that she might die—but the impious cry expired word upon her lips, for as it strove for utterance, her wild glance fell upon her helpless companion—upon him whose very existence depended upon her single efforts; and when did woman, even the most delicately nurtured and the most tenderly entreated, ever fail before so holy an incentive?

Enough. Their tale of destitution was told to the callous guardian of the house; and for a while she threatened to put them forth, lest she should be a loser through their misery but, even hardened as she was to suffering, she could not

finally withstand the agonised entreaties of the young and still beautiful creature, who reminded her that she could work; and who promised her that she would toil unremittingly, rather than that she should have reason to repent what—helpless victim as she was! she called her charity! The prayer prevailed at length, as we have said, and Aline Freeling and her idiot father took possession of the squalid garret, in which we are about once more to present them to our readers.

In the centre of the floor was placed the wooden table, and beside it on the solitary chair sat the broken and mindless merchant, turning over with strange and consequential gravity some fragments of a tattered newspaper; occasionally he would burst into a peal of unmanning laughter, and then glancing towards the gloomy window, close beside which his pale and wasted daughter sat rapidly plucking her needful upon some coarse and unsightly linen, he would suddenly check his causeless mirth, as though he cared not that she should hear its outbreak. Then, as a new fancy rose before him, he would apostrophise the shreds of paper, and criticise them, as though they were works of art brought for his inspection; but this partial exercise of reason was ever transient; and although Aline never for a moment discontinued her employment when she heard him so engaged, still she listened eagerly, for a wild vague hope would grow up within her, which, vain as she at other times felt it to be, she dared not to discourage, for it helped her to live and to struggle on. It was only when the unhappy man rejected all his usual amusements, and sat with his head buried on his hands, wailing and weeping like a child, that she abandoned her labour, and hung over him in tender and filial solicitude, whispering comfort and consolation, and encouragement; and although he could not either understand or appreciate her devotion, still he was soothed and calmed by her caresses, and the soft accents of her familiar voice; and she dared not deem the time wasted which had been so employed; all she could do when, as was his custom after these paroxysms of mindless anguish, he had sobbed himself to sleep, was hurriedly to wipe away her own tears, and to redouble her efforts to expedite the work upon which she was engaged.

And what was that work?

Listen, ye daughters of luxury, and weep in your turn. She was making shirts of coarse hard texture for a third-rate clothing warehouse; and for this rude and exhausting labour she was paid three halfpence each; and even that grudgingly and reluctantly, with hints on the laxity of trade, and the probability that her services might not long be needed.

"But why did she not," carps, perhaps, some stony-hearted cavalier, "turn to account the brilliant accomplishments which were blazoned forth when she was introduced to the admiration of the reader?" Aye, truly, why did she not? Simply because she was proud and virtuous, and that when she would have made them subservient to her own and her father's necessities, her applications were met by cool refusals, or, worse still, by insulting propositions. The world is a selfish and a narrow-hearted world. It can give, aye, and give freely, magnificently, but it fails not to exact its *quid pro quo*, and that too an ample one. Aline could have been pillowed down, and lapped in luxury, but she was made to understand the price of these concessions. She could even have secured a home of comfort for her father; and this was her only struggle; out here his very affliction proved her happiness, for she instantly reflected that he would be unconscious of the change; and that to him the charm of all life's decencies was lost for ever! Thus she did not hesitate for a moment as to her onward path, but boldly faced the misery and the toil which alone could pilot her upon her upright way.

Poor Aline! Hers was indeed a bitter destiny. Her memories were all of tenderness and luxury; of a costly home, and gentle tenantry, and all the graceful courtesies of elegant existence. She looked around her now; and no marvel that her eye shrank, and her heart sickened at the contrast. But worse than all other privation was that of sympathy, and companionship, and encouragement. Her father was beside her still, it is true; that father whose words had once been words of wisdom; whose firm will had been a bulwark against indecision, and whose love had made an atmosphere of joy about her. And what was he now? Alas, weak and soulless as a pining child; without one thought, one feeling, or one sentiment in common with herself, save that at times he moaned out a wish for food, and then wept, half in pettiness and half in suffering, when she had none to give him.

What avails it to record that Aline was still beautiful, even in the midst of these excelling trials? Her slight form had indeed become still slighter, and its gracefulness was somewhat marred by her stoop, which she had acquired from the bending position to which she was compelled by her daily, and often nightly toil; but the beautiful character of her haughty and noble features could not be defaced even by the grinding inroads of starvation; and although the perfect outline of her nose, and the fine contour of her cheek, had become more sharply defined, and her large, dark eyes, more deeply sunk into her head, nothing could destroy their original and classic loveliness; while the hectic that flushed and faded in one dense spot upon that wasted cheek, and the wild and scorching light that occasionally flashed from those dark and sunken eyes, gave a grandeur to the beauty that was so soon to disappear for ever, as the stately ruin derives a new and wildling majesty from the vivid splendour of the lightning flame that precedes the peal by which it is to be prostrated in the dust.

Calm, and pale, and motionless—save that the regular and monotonous movement of the hand that plied the needle never ceased for a second—sat Aline Freeling upon her low stool beneath the wretched window which admitted the light scantly and grudgingly, as though this free gift of Heaven to rich and poor, had learnt from the tax which man has levied on it in his wantonness of power, that even its enjoyment was too much to be conceded freely to poverty and hardship. Her floating ringlets had disappeared, for they impeded her vision, and interfered with her occupation; and the long dark hair was swept smoothly back from her pale forehead, upon which the clammy drops wrung out by over-toil and partial famine started at intervals—the dew of living agony!

And thus she laboured on; her long bony fingers trembling from the eagerness with which she wrought—her large eyes glaring on the sordid linen—her breath coming thick and fast, as it exhaled from her aching chest; and her whole hopes, her whole energies, centred for the time on the vile garment upon which she worked. Sometimes she tried to pray as she toiled—now often had she exhorted the poor and the oppressed to pray—how often had she prayed besidethem in her days of happiness and prosperity; and now, she strove to put into action the lessons that she had taught; but her thoughts wandered away from the orison of hope, and the petition of faith, to the mean task upon which she was engaged; and when she would have flung her whole spirit into the high and holy aspirations through which she held communion with her Creator, she found herself involuntarily calculating the remnant of time which remained for the completion of the allotted service.

It was only in the brief intervals of her repose—so nicely calculated as to convince her, after repeated and anxious computation, that the amount of work which she might be able to complete would not afford an equivalent for the candle which she must consume to produce it—that she ventured to pray for her father. His restoration to reason she dared not ask; for she remembered the fate to which he must awaken, and she flung from her the selfishness that would have induced the prayer. Her petitions were less tinged with egotism: she forgot herself when she prayed for him—her afflicted father, from whom the power had been removed of supplication for himself—and she besought only that strength should be continued to her to preserve him from utter starvation; and that he might pass away from earth, unconscious as he now was, of the miserable fate to which he had been reduced. Not even did she venture to ask that he might be spared to her, although she felt that when he was gone she should no longer care to pay so high a price for the wretched privilege of existence; she prayed only for bread—bread to stave off hunger, and to still his cries; and she left all beyond this in the hands of Heaven!

And thus she toiled on, while week succeeded week, and month passed after month; and she had more than once to supplicate, even with tears, for a continued supply of the dreary labour that was, slowly, but surely, sapping her heart's blood; not an hour, not a moment's respite could she afford herself. The very necessity of seeking and taking home her work, although it afforded her only opportunity of breathing the air of Heaven, ever grateful to her blunted sensations—even tainted as it was by the mingled importunities of the densely peopled and mean quarter of the city through which she hurried, was a perpetual subject of regret, for it encroached upon her time, and involved the necessity of yet closer and more unsparring application; and, not unseemly, even her total abstinence from the meal of bread with which she quieted her father for the night.

And the sordid wretch for whom she toiled, and who was growing fat and sleek upon the honest profits of his trade—the loud-voiced, keen-eyed slave-driver of civilised England, who saw her tottering steps become more feeble day by day, and her struggling breath escape in gasps from between her parched and faded lips, and who bent down to catch her tremulous accents, rendered almost inaudible by the jarring sounds of a discordant instrument, tortured into dissonance by the coarse hands of one of his over-dressed daughters—asked no questions as to her malady or its cause. He was accustomed to the symptoms; and as she was the neatest workwoman in his employ, if a feeling of regret at her rapidly increasing decay ever crossed his mind, it was that he should lose "his best hand" when she was compelled to "give in" altogether; and so time after time he counted down to her the pence that she had earned with ostentatious noise and patronising demeanour; and the dying girl gathered them up from the counter thankfully and greedily, and flew rather than walked back to her miserable garret, and her still more miserable companion, with a fresh supply of work, and the poor meal which her past toil had purchased.

Her last decent dress began to fail; she had snatched a moment occasionally to repair it, but she saw that it could not much longer be made available, even for misery like hers; and it was strange that as the conviction came upon her, she smiled—smiled for the first time for months; for she had long ceased to struggle at cheerfulness in her scanty intercourse with her father. She was unequal to the effort when she found that he was unconscious of its effect. Yet now she smiled as she murmured to herself, "It were vain to waste more time upon it; nothing can be done to preserve it longer; but it matters not, it will last out its wear!"

As the words escaped her, she was recalled from this sad but welcome contemplation of her own fate, by a loud peal of laughter, and as she looked up she encountered the fixed gaze of her father, who amid his vacant mirth had never removed his eyes from her countenance; and who was rattling together two pieces of slate which he had gathered up from the drain, through the open wind-w. Aline did not remark his occupation; she had become custom-stunned, and had long ceased to shrink from these demonstrations of his hopeless imbecility; but she was instantly recalled to a sense of her own responsibility; and burying her flushed face in her spread hands, and lowering down upon her low stool, she murmured out, "GOD forgive me for my selfish joy!" and burst into a violent passion of tears.

(To be concluded in our next.)

finally withstand the agonised entreaties of the young and still beautiful creature, who reminded her that she could work; and who promised her that she would toil unremittingly, rather than that she should have reason to repent what—helpless victim as she was! she called her charity! The prayer prevailed at length, as we have said, and Aline Freeling and her idiot father took possession of the squalid garret, in which we are about once more to present them to our readers.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

RACING PROSPECTS FOR 1844.

*Longo quae prospicit agros.
Fair Hope, the season, to the turfite yields—
Large stakes, rich handicaps, and sporting fields.*

With Warwick Spring Meeting, which occurs on Wednesday next, the racing year may be said properly to commence. This affair only occupies one day, and, according to the calendar, will give us two races—a handicap, and the Trial Stakes. It won't bring out another Coronation, to all seeming; therefore we'll say no more than good luck to it. At the established places of sport the preparations are more liberal, generally, than they ever were before, while the amount of horse flesh in training affords assurance that the cavalry will keep pace with the commissariat. The demonstrations consequent upon this promise show themselves in the way in which the events for early decision have been introduced into the market. These number four—namely, the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, the Chester Cup, the Derby, and the Oaks. If our thesis did not confine this notice strictly to issues on the turf, what a goodly picture we might show of the prospects of all our national sports for the ensuing season—when the poor man's winter of discontent shall no longer chain him to the treadmill of his daily toil! Then, when the genial spring—the glad and glowing summer—shall call him forth to take his equal share with the sons and daughters of wealth of the boon banquet of nature, we would lead his steps towards the silver Thames, where regattas will be held for his recreation; or to many a rural rendezvous, where the manly games of his country will be exhibited for his enjoyment. Happily he has never heard of Cleopatra—yet he would fain know how Queens take their pleasure on the waters. In a few brief months, one of those pleasant excursions, got up by the directors of the South Western Railway, would enable him to reach a scene a thousand times more gorgeous and befitting than ever waited on her whose beauty turned the tide of battle at Actium. Then might he see Victoria, "the fair-haired daughter of the isles," surrounded by her chivalry, skim over the bright waves of the Solent as never sea was navigated since Cytherea yachted in her galley of pearl. Sons of Old England! envy thou not those who climb the Andes for a sight, and descend the salt-mines of Poland for a sensation. Pass a summer day where the daughter of Britannia holds revel on her native element—and be content. How thou mayest best do this—and many another pleasant fancy—thou shalt learn by reading, each returning Saturday, our prospectus of its successors, National Sports and Pastimes. Now, to our present matter in hand.

The amateur of a race won't go to Warwick—he'll stay at home till the First Spring at Newmarket; there is nothing of account in the Craven Meeting. There is nothing talked about, save the Column. Well, the Two Thousand—they only lay 7 to 4 that "Buck" will lose. The Ugly Buck is more fancied than many a well-favoured sample of his species; and if he don't make some of the sweet pay for their whistle there's never a blackguard in broad cloth! The Chester Cup, however, is sure to attract the patrons of the turf. Horse coursing is not confined to circles whose members are "all honourable men." But the really curious in rascality should see in *apropos* of the Chester Cup. On that event, not only are people "thrown over," as the polite term is, in the ring, but they're kicked into the mire, trampled under foot, and laughed to scorn on the race-ground. Who will ever forget its exhibition of last year—none but those from whose memory it shall be driven by its catastrophe in 1844. Let the reader note the betting of the past week and the present. In the former, the Prior was eagerly backed as a leading favourite; in the present, he is no longer favoured in the odds; and anxious men ask where he is?—and echo answers, "in Bob Hesselte's stable." The Duke is dragging its "slow length along." Very little is done upon it in the market—but there are lotteries and sweeps, and the like, current about it in every club in Great Britain, from the Carlton to the Cock and Hen in Vinegar-yard. The two favourites will still be seen by our quotations to hold their own; they may be expected to retain "office" during the month. Orlando will improve, or go to the right-about in the Craven. When Scott's real horse will come into the odds, no one, not his owner, knows yet. We are of opinion that, with the racing season, some very startling changes in the Derby betting may be looked for. The Oaks being always in the shade till the day before it comes off, is no matter for speculation, here or there. No doubt the great northern stable, with the Princess and the Bee, is in great force for it, but Lord Westminster will, probably, come with a rush yet. It is an event for which the field ought always to be backed so long as this, in anticipation: on the present occasion the rule holds quite as well as ever.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The business transacted this afternoon showed a slight improvement, but was still far from brisk; the termination of the *qui tam* proceedings, if followed up in the right spirit by the Select Committee now sitting in the House of Commons, will no doubt relieve the minds of the speculators at "the Corner," and give a healthful tone to their proceedings. Of the "doings" this day, little need be said; the Chester Cup was almost a dead letter; Pagan, it is true, was quoted at an improved figure, and the Prior, under the active opposition of "Bill Scott" and a couple of Liverpoolians, fell into the back ground, but in all other respects the betting was languid and uninteresting. Not so the Derby, for which "Honest John's" nag opened at 13 to 2, receded a point, and appeared to be going "slick to the rear," but rallied, and finished at (takes of) 7 to 1—Rattan, in the meantime, giving way half a point. Several inquiries after Leander, T'Auld Squire, Running Rein, and Apprentice, but scarcely anything done; Orlando in *status quo*, but *sans* backers. The King of the Gipsies, Sir Isaac, and Boots, were the only outsiders in force. The Oaks was slightly touched upon, but to no other result than to leave the Bee rather a worse favourite than Barricade.

2000 GUINEAS STAKES.

7 to 4 against the Ugly Buck.

CHESTER CUP.

10 to 1 agst Fagan	20 to 1 agst The Prior	30 to 1 agst Celeste (t)
14 to 1 — Sir Robert	30 to 1 — Red Deer (t)	33 to 1 — Vakeel
17 to 1 — Pharaoh	50 to 1 — Taicia	50 to 1 — Gen. Pollock (t)

DERBY.

13 to 2 agst Rattan	22 to 1 agst Coockamaroo	66 to 1 agst Sister to Grey
7 to 1 — The Ugly Buck	25 to 1 — Running Rein	Momus colt
16 to 1 — Orlando	35 to 1 — Apprentice	66 to 1 — Sir Isaac

20 to 1 — Leander	40 to 1 — King of Gipsies (t)	100 to 1 — Bois (t)
20 to 1 — T'Auld Squire	66 to 1 — Lance (t)	100 to 1 — Akbar (t)

3 to 1 agst Rattan and Ugly Buck, taken to £600. 1000 to 35 agst Ford's lot, taken 1000 to 15 agst Lord G. Bentinck's lot.		
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OAKS.

11 to 1 agst Barricade (t)	16 to 1 agst Boarding School	17 to 1 agst Fanny Eden (t)
12 to 1 — The Bee (t)	Miss (t)	

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NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WOOLWICH.—ROYAL MARINES.—A detachment of the Woolwich division, consisting of 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 16 privates, embarked at the Woolwich Dockyard on Saturday, in the hired ship London, at present taking on board convicts for Van Diemen's Land. The Marines are all artificers or mechanics, and have volunteered for service at Port Essington. A detachment of the 55th Regiment will take charge of the convicts on board the London during her voyage to the penal settlements.

SENTENCES ON MILITARY CONVICTS.—7th Hussars: Private George Butterworth, of this corps, was tried by a general court-martial, on the 4th January last, at Chatham, for deserting off his post when on sentry at the troop stables, at Laprairie, Canada, on the 24th June, 1841, and for stealing two troop horses of the 7th Hussars, the property of her Majesty. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be transported for the term of 14 years. 55th Regiment: Private John Quigley, of this corps, was tried by a general court-martial, on the 8th November, 1841, for desertion, making away with necessities, and insubordination. The Court sentenced him to be transported as a felon for the term of seven years, which her Majesty was pleased to confirm. The above prisoners will be removed to the Penitentiary, at Millbank, previous to embarkation for New South Wales.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COL. O'REILLY, C.B.—The Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh has received intelligence of the demise of Lieut.-Col. O'Reilly, her husband. We understand the gallant colonel expired on Monday, the 4th inst., at Louth, while on a visit to his brother. The late colonel entered the army in Oct. 1811, and retired upon half-pay in Jan. 1829. On the promotion which took place in Nov. 1841, on the birth of the Prince of Wales, he was raised to the brevet rank of colonel. In 1827 the deceased married the Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh, who survives him.

The Black Eagle, Admiralty steam-yacht, Master-Commander S. B. Cook, acting, has left Woolwich for Portsmouth, to embark his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and convey him to the Isle of Wight.

The Dover, mail steam-packet, Second Master-Commander Lyne, arrived at Woolwich, from the Dover station, on Monday, and on Tuesday morning was hauled into the basin, to refit and to have new boilers. The Ariel, mail steam-packet, at Woolwich, is to proceed to Dover to supply her place.

The Lucifer, steam-vessel, Commander Frazer, arrived at Devonport on Friday, from Woolwich. She has some trifling defects to be made good, when she will be paid advance wages, and sail for Ireland.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—A very limited supply of English wheat has been received here during the present week, and the show of samples to-day was consequently very small. Although the attendance of millers and others was scanty, the demand for the above article was steady at fully Monday's quotations. For foreign wheat, free of duty, the inquiry was active at very full rates. Bonded grain was much neglected. The barley trade was in a very dull state, the malsters buying sparingly. Malt had a drooping appearance, with an average quantity offering. Oats, beans, peas, and flour were very dull.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 1419; barley, 2180; oats, 840 quarters. Four, 1290 sacks. Malt, 1770 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 53s to 60s; ditto white, 58s to 65s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 55s; ditto white, 45s to 59s; rye, 28s to 36s; grinding barley, 24s to 28s; distilling ditto, 25s to 28s; malting ditto, 30s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s; brown ditto, 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 63s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 22s; potatos, 22s to 23s; Trough and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 28s to 34s; old, 34s to 38s; grey peas; green peas, 22s to 33s; maple, 31s to 33s; white, 23s to 26s; boilers, 34s to 38s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 55s; Suffolk, — to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s, per 28 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 48s to 55s; Danzig, red, 50s to 62s; white, 60s to 65s. In Bond.—Barley, 19s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 16s; ditto feed, 1s to 15s; beans, 15s to 19s; peas, 23s to 25s, per quarter. Flour, America, 21s to 23s; Baltic, 21s to 23s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—White clover seed is inquired for, at full prices. In all other kinds of seeds, very little business is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic linseed, 25s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempead, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to 46s per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, 4s to 4s 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 25s to 25s 10s per ton; canary, 58s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9d; of household ditto, 6d to 8d per lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 56s 0d; barley, 23s 6d; oats, 19s 11d; rye, 32s 9d; beans 31s 0d; peas, 31s 6d.

The Six Weeks' Average which governs Duty.—Wheat, 54s 4d; barley, 23s 5d; oats, 19s 6d; rye, 33s 7d; beans, 33s 4d; peas, 31s 0d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s 8d; barley, 5s 5d; oats, 7s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—There is an evident falling off in the demand for most kinds of tea, yet no variation can be noticed in prices. At auction on Thursday, 10,200 packages were offered, out of which, about 2000 found buyers. The imports direct from China, since our last, have been about 1,000,000 pounds. Several vessels, with full cargoes, are now at hand; upwards of 10,000,000 pounds being now on the water.

Sugar.—The large imports of Bengal and Mauritius sugars have had the effect of somewhat depressing this market. However, a fair quantity has changed hands, though, in some instances, on low terms.

Coffee.—This market rules comparatively steady, and prices are supported.

Oil.—For herring oil we have a steady demand at full quotations. In other kinds of oil little is doing.

Tallow.—The market is steady. P.Y.C. at 41s 3d to 41s 6d per cwt. For forward delivery very no business is doing.

Provisions.—The best qualities of both Irish and foreign butter are in request at full prices. The sale for bacon and lard is steady. Other kinds of provisions are very inactive.

Hops.—This market still continues very scantily supplied with both old and new hops. The demand, in consequence, is active, on very full terms.—Wool of Kent, in pockets, 46s to 48s to 56s; Mid Kent, £2 19s to 40s; East Kent, £8 15s to 29 10s; Choice ditto, £10 to £11 11s; Sussex ditto, £6 to £6 13s; Farhams, £2 15s to £11 11s; Mid Kent bags, £6 15s to £8 10s, per cwt.

Wool.—The imports of foreign and colonial wools this week have amounted to about 1600 packages. The demand may be considered steady at full quotations.

Potatoes.—Although the supply of potatoes continue extensive, the demand for them is firm at prices varying from 2s 10s to 4s per ton.

Coals.—Carr's Marley, 16s; Holywell Main, 16s 6d; West Wyland, 15s; West Hylton, 15s; Tees, 19s; Lambton, 15s 9d; Stewart's, 19s per ton.

Smithfield.—Notwithstanding our market, this morning, was but scantily supplied with beasts, a large portion of which was of middling and inferior quality, the beef trade was in a very depressed state. However, the primes: Scots sold at prices about equal to those obtained on Monday; but the value of all other breeds had a downward tendency. The fresh arrivals from Scotland, consisted of 55 Scots. The numbers of sheep were only moderate; while the mutton trade was tolerably steady, at about previous currencies. In lambs very little was doing, at the rate of late rates. Prime small calves commanded a steady, other kinds of veal a slow, inquiry, at our quotations. A good business was transacted in pigs. Milk cows were selling heavily, at from £16 to £19 10s each. Per Siba, to sink the oil—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 2s 12d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime veal, 3s 10d to 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 8d to 4d; prime Southdowns ditto, 4s 2d to 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4d; small prime ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 2s 10d to 3d 10s; small porkers, 3s 10d to 4d; lambs, 5s to 6s; sucking calves, 18s to 28s; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 21s each. Beefs, 53s; cows, 16s; sheep and lambs, 32s; calves, 13s; pigs, 32s.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supply of meat on sale, to-day, was but moderate, while the demand was heavy, on the following terms:—Per 5lbs, by the carcass—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; ditto small do., 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 4d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; lambs, 4s 8d to 5s 8d.

ROST. HERRING.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

In commercial affairs little variation has occurred since our last publication. In the manufacturing districts the greatest activity continues to prevail, and still the stocks of goods of all descriptions are not larger than the present state of the market requires. The demand for the home market is greater than it has been for several years, and that for the Colonies and foreign markets is gradually increasing in magnitude and in value. This favourable condition of our foreign export commerce is producing corresponding consequences in the operations of our foreign bankers. On the Royal Exchange, last post day, the amount of bills of exchange drawn on foreign nations, in part payment of the early spring shipments made by this country, considerably exceeded the demand, and, consequently, the rates of the foreign exchanges were again higher, rendering a farther importation of the precious metals a matter of absolute necessity, and thereby adding largely to the amount of money now unemployed amongst our capitalists. The pressure from without on the various departments of the money market continues, therefore, undiminished in its influence, and is particularly directed towards the shares of various descriptions of public associations.

Amongst railway proprietors it creates much activity, and the business transacted in this channel has been again extensive, generally at advancing prices. In the shares of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railways the improvement is £3 per share during the week, and an equally large advance must be quoted in those of the Great North of England, Manchester and Leeds, and of the Midland Counties. Some speculations, however, in those of the London and Birmingham caused a decline of £3 per share; but, when the account was arranged, they speedily recovered from this depression. Towards the new lines, however, speculators, for the present, chiefly direct their attention, and many transactions have again occurred in various descriptions of them. The proposed Holyhead line continues a favourite amongst capitalists, and so likewise does the Lancaster and Carlisle, the shares of neither being purchasable under a premium of 2½ per cent. Those of the Guildford Junction have again advanced to 6d; and the Berwick and Edinburgh shares remain steady at 2½ premium. This is a safer and more legitimate channel for the employment of British capital than can be found in its investment in South American Mining, or in the 6 per cent. repudiated Bonds of the United States of North America. It employs, in the meantime, hundreds of thousands of her Majesty's subjects, and it holds out bright prospects of increase hereafter to the investors themselves.

This abundance of money has its natural effect on the value of foreign bonds and securities. For those of Holland there has been a foreign demand in the course of this week, and they are higher than we quoted them last week. Russian bonds have been purchased at 11s, and in Austrian business has been done at 11s to 15s. Colombian are saleable at 15s, expectations being entertained that dividends are soon forthcoming from the republic of New Granada. Brazilian Bonds gradually are improving in value, and increasing in public estimation. Speculators have again caused Spanish Three per Cent to reach the price of 35. This department of the money market continues in a sound and healthy state.

On the English Stock Exchange the manner in which the Ministers propose to reduce the annual interest now payable on the Three-and-a-half per Cent is considered equitable, and therefore it is generally satisfactory. It has had a beneficial influence on the prices of all descriptions of the National Debt, and adds materially to the idea now for some time entertained of the Three per Cent during this year going above par. In the shares of the other Joint Stock Banks of London, this financial operation has also had a favourable effect, for it has increased the demand for them, and proportionally added to their value. The same observation is applicable to Bank and East India Stock, and also to India Bonds and Exchequer Bills, the premium on all of them being higher than we last quoted it, and we therefore repeat that the money market, in all its departments, continues in a sound and buoyant condition.

BRITISH FEDERAL.—Union Bank of London, 11s to 12s; London Joint Stock Bank, 12s; London and Westminster Bank, 25s; Bank Stock for opening, 19s to 19½; Three per Cent. Reduced for the opening, 90½; Three per Cent. Consols, 25s ½ to 2½; Five per Cent., 12s; Three Bonds, 90 to 92 per cent.; New, 102½; East India Stock, for account, 23s to 25s; 12s; Bonds, 90 to 92 per cent.; Premium, 102½; Exchequer Bills, 70 to 72, premium; Consols for Account, 98½ to 2½; Long Annuities, 12s.

FOREIGN STOCKS AND BONDS.—Spanish Fives, 25s; Spanish Threes, 35s to 36s; Austrian Bonds, 11s; Russian, 11s to 12s; Danish, 28s to 29s; Neapolitan, 10s to 10½; Brazilian Bonds, 80 to 82; Buenos Ayres, 38s to 39; Chilean, 104 to 106; Colombian, 14s to 15; Greek, ex. the Coupons, 14 to 15; Mexican, 36s; Peruvian, 29s to 31; Portuguese converted, 46s; Dutch 2½ per cent., 57s; Dutch Fives, 10s; French Threes, 32s ex. 25s. C. VENEZUELA.

PRICES OF SHARES IN JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.—Birmingham and Derby, 60 to 62; Birmingham and Worcester, 85 to 86; Bristol and Exeter, 70 to 72; Eastern Counties, 11s; New, 13s ½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 63 to 64; Edinburgh and Berwick, 5 p.m.; Great North of England, 98 to 100; Great Western, 11s to 12s; Hull and Selby, 61 to 63; Brighton, 44 to 45; London and Blackwall, 66; Greenwich, 5½; London and Birmingham Stock, 22s to 24s; South Western, 52 to 53; London and Croydon Tram, 17s; Manchester and Leeds, 11s to 11s; Manchester and Birkenhead, 44 to 46; Midland Counties, 90 to 92; North Midland, 91 to 92; Newcastle and Darlington, 20 to 21; Northern and Eastern, 14 to 15; Paris and Rouen, 34s to 35s; Paris and Orleans, 34 to 35s; South Eastern and Dover, 35s to 36s; York and North Midland, 125 to 128; Guildford Junction, 14 premium; Lancaster and Carlisle, 24 p.m.; Chester and Holyhead, 24 p.m.; Yarmouth and Norwich, 23s; York and Scarborough Branch, 26 to 28; Grand Junction, 23s to 23s; Rouen and Havre, 14s to 15s; Liverpool and Manchester, half shares, 11s; Norwich and Brandon, 6½ to 7.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

BANKRUPTS.—J. SCHOLEFIELD, Cheapside, cutler.—W. SMITH, Strand, printer.—T. ADAMS, Newport, Isle of Wight, publican.—C. EICKE, Rotherhithe, iron rivet manufacturer.—A. SPANKE, Jewin-crescent, Jewin-street, City, wine and spirit merchant.—W. POTTS, Macclesfield, silk throwster.—T. MILLAR, Liverpool, hatter and draper.—R. ALSOP, Manchester, grocer.—R. CROWDER, West Auckland, Durham, iron founder.—W. SMITH, Nottingham, small-wareman.—G. WOOD, Ingram, Northumberland, banker.—G. LIMBERT, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, shopkeeper.—C. A. STOREY, Leeds, corn and flour merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. GEDDE, Aberdeen, commission agent.—A MARSHALL, Aberdeen, brass founder.—D. MCINTYRE, Glasgow, grocer.—J. CALDER, Redmills, Whitburn, victual dealer.—H. BROWN, jun., and Co., Glasgow, ship and insurance brokers.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 15.—3rd Dragoon Guards: E. Turton to be Cornet, vice Fitzgerald.—11th Light Dragoons: Assistant-Surgeon R. Tyler to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice MacLean.

1st Foot: Assistant-Surgeon W. T. Hoskin to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Knox.—38th: J. G. Fraser to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Cowen.—26th: Capt. F. N. Skinner to be Captain, vice Pigott.—33rd: Assistant-Surgeon R. Browne to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Burton.—1st: Lieut. G. M. Hicks to be Lieutenant, vice Minchin.—4th: Ensign J. L. Carey to be Lieutenant, vice Kipling; W. Dunkin, vice Ensign, vice Hey.—6th: Capt. J. St. George, Second Class J. Shells to be Surgeon, vice House.—73rd: H. C. Owen to be Ensign, vice Walsh.—80th: Ensign M. H. Oldfield to be Lieutenant, vice O'Brien; C. Richardson to be Ensign, vice Oldfield.—93rd: Lieut. W. Minchin to be Lieutenant, vice Grant; Lieut. W. T. Cole to be Captain, vice Trotman.

St. Helena Regiment: Capt. J. Piggott to be Captain, vice Skinner.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon Home to be Staff Surg. of the Second Class, vice Shields: Capt. A. Knox to be Staff Surg. of the Second Class, vice Ford; G. Hornblower, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces; J. S. Willis, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Poyer; J. Macnamara, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Browne.

MEMORANDUM.—The commission of Lieut. Ross, as Adjutant in the 66th Foot, is to be ante-dated to the 21st Oct. 1842.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—W. THOMPSON, merchant, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—J. WALKER, machine-maker, Wheat Aston, Staffordshire.—W. COE, J. CLARKE, and W. W. ROGEOE, bankers, Liverpool.

BANKRUPT.—J. C. BELL, surgeon, Norwich.—C. SAVILL, grocer, Romford, Essex.—T. K. LUBBOCK, licensed victualler, Buoy Hall-lane.—J. FOAKES, market-gardener.—J. R. JONES, grocer, Newbridge, Monmouthshire.—A. DAKETINE, smallware dealer, Bishop's Lynn.—J. WALKINGTON, joiner, Chapeltown, Leeds.—J. WADE, paper-maker, Birmingham.—G. CARRUTHERS, draper, Coventry.

BIRTHS.

At Heavittree, Devon, the lady of the Rev. E. W. Michell, of a son.—At 11, St. Bernard's Crescent, Edinburgh, the lady of James Stevenson, Esq., late Superintending Surgeon, Madras Establishment, of a son.—The lady of Thomas Fletcher Robinson, Esq., of a daughter.

—At Sutton Courtney, Berks, the wife of the Rev. George Andrews, of a daughter.

—At Baden Baden, the lady of W. H. Douglas, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

—At Weddington, Surrey, Mrs. George Engstrom, of a son, which survived his birth only a short time.—At Stretton, Wolverhampton, the lady of Lieut.-Gen'l. Monckton, of a son and a heir.—At the Vicarage, Stanwell, the wife of the Rev. W. W. Berry, of a son.

—At Ebley, Gloucesterhire, the lady of Peter Leverett, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

—At Brixton, Mrs. Jiggins, of a son.—At Sydenham-hill, the lady of Ralph Charles Price, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Hotel of the British Ambassador at Paris, Nathaniel Armstrong Wells, eldest son of

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